The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,111.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 62	,, 36
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do	,, 0 8
Third do	,, 0 6
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 4½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	3½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,681 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Bayne, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 5th December 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Dec.	Leave Colombo	Dec.
,, Carwar	7	,, Galle	15
,, Mangalore	8	,, Negapatam	19
,, Cannanore	9	,, Pondicherry	20
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Madras	21
,, Calicut	10	,, Coconada	23
,, Beypore	11	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Cochin	11	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Alleppy	12	,, Gopalpore	26
,, Tuticorin	13	,, False Point	26
		Arrive CALCUTTA	27

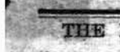
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Nov. 27	Leave BUSSORAH	Dec. 15
	Dec.		
,, Kurrachee	1	,, Fao	16
,, Guadur	4	,, Muscat	19
,, Muscat	6	,, Linga	19
,, Bunder Abbas	6	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga	7	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire	10	,, Guadur	24
,, Fao	12	,, Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay, Tues., Nov. 28	Arrive Porebunder, Fri. Dec. 1
Arrive Dwarka, Wednesday, ,, 29	Dwarka, Wednesday, ,, 2
,, Verawul, ,, 29	,, Kutch Mandvi, ,, 2
,, Mangarole, Thurs., ,, 30	,, Kurrachee, Sunday ,, 3

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 28th November, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSON, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE:

1st Class to Suez.....	£30
Ditto to Liverpool.....	£50
2nd Class to ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)

THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 800 effective (classed A1 for 100 years at Lloyds), W. Richards, Commander. This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China Trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and will be a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 26 days.

Rates of Passage Money:

1st class to Liverpool.....	£ 50
1st class to Suez.....	£ 30
1st class to Malta.....	£ 40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 350 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£ 50 0	£ 35 0	£ 19 0
,, Port Said	£ 37 0	£ 23 0	£ 14 0
,, Suez	£ 36 0	£ 22 0	£ 13 0

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	.....	£4
Suez	36	22	.....	8
Port Said	38	24	.....	9
Alexandria	40	25	.....	9-10
Messina	50	34	.....	14
Naples	50	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	34	.....	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	55	35	.....	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.
EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 21st November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

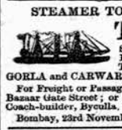
THE s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons and 300 H. P.), Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 30th November, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. and O. Company.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Haffin, will leave Bombay for Tuticorin direct; or 45, Kalladevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 23rd, and TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1p.m. on each Day, on account of the concerned, the following packages saved from the wrecked Steamer Broadalbane ex Godabux:—

About 364 Packages Sundries, and addressed cases of private effects. Particulars of which can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Agents to Lloyds.

Terms cash—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILERS, AND GALVANIZED IRON BUCKETS.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will submit to Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following saved from the wrecked steamer Broadalbane ex Kodabux.

Also TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse

98 Bundles Galvanized Iron Buckets.

Terms—Cash. Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the Goods from the warehouse.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, handsome Plated 6, 8, 10 and 12 Light Chandeliers by Nash, Valuable Clocks, first-rate Musical Boxes, large Iron Safes, rich Ornaments, &c., at Modykhana.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his late residence, at Modykhana, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Hutchesson Megjee, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Hotel Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Mahogany Modern size Slate and hard Table, by Thurston, a full toned Cottage Piano, by Collard and Collard, hands me plated 34 and 6 light Lamps, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Orient Lane, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th, THURSDAY, the 7th, and FRIDAY, the 8th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, by order of the Proprietor of the Clarendon Family Hotel, the valuable Hotel Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 6 days before the day of Sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Broadwood, a handsome English-built double-seated Brougham by Peters, Horses, two sets of double English harness, Plate, &c., at No. 125, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 12th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, the Malabar Hill handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of Fraser S. Hore, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany full size Slate Billiard Table, by J. Bennett and Co, a fine full-toned Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a large collection of Chinese Plants, &c., &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 18th, and TUESDAY, the 19th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT will be instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, &c., the property of C. E. Bens, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A choice collection of Shrubs, Plants, and Ferns, namely about three hundred and fifty pots, and two or three dozen tubs, including Pourzes, Bugauvilles, Crimson Passion Flower, Bignonias of many kinds, Stephanotis, Roupelis, Myrtle, Sweetbriar, Honeysuckle, Waxplants, Begonias of various kinds, Heliotrope, Alla-manda, Cissus Rosea, Scentleaved Verbena, sweetleaved Geranium, Achimenis, Caladium, Alocasia, Ferns, &c., &c.

The above on view at Mr. Fox's Bungalow, Mahaluxmee, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., on Thursday, the 23rd instant, and the six following days.

1 English-built Mail Phaeton, nearly new.
1 Set of English double Harness, nearly new.
1 Handsome English-built Brougham, with chesnut Horse and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November 1871.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Ponçons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with crosse and blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

THE GREGORYS.

THIS EVENING,

BENEFIT OF THE UNIVERSAL FAVOURITE,

BESSIE GREGORY.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

EVERYBODY EXPECTED TO ATTEND.

AN INVITATION TO ALL BOMBAY.

Box Plan at Soundy & Co.'s, Fort.

MAKE INSTANT APPLICATION.

COME EARLY.

ADMISSION—Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, THE LAST EVENING, GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

Seats should be secured at once.

REMEMBER—Never again will the walls of the Theatre Royal re-echo the hearty applause that nightly greets the GREGORYS.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS having CLAIMS against the MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY, arising previous to the 30th SEPTEMBER last, are hereby required to leave the same in full, in writing, at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, on or before the 1st proximo.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer,

Temporarily in charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

22nd November 1871.

FOR SALE, the Undersigned have received the following CONSIGNMENT of ITALIAN WINES from Naples, in cases of one dozen each.

Marsala, Florio Inghitterra	Rs. 16	per dozen.
Do. Florio Italia	,, 16	,,
Do. Ingham's	,, 16	,,
Lagrima, White	,, 16	,,
Do. Red	,, 12	,,
Do. Christi Sparkling	,, 30	,,
Falerno, White	,, 16	,,
Do. Red	,, 16	,,
Capri, Red	,, 12	,,

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Undersigned, having been authorized by Government to invite TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the BRANCH LINE, about twenty-two miles in length, from VEERUMGAUM to PATREE, begs to announce that the Plans and Quantities with Schedules of the General Conditions and Forms of Tender, will be ready at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, for inspection by Contractors, on and after the 1st DECEMBER next; and that Tenders, on the prescribed Forms, for the execution of the works, will be received by him up to the 11th December.

2. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. CURREY,

Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 22nd November 1871.

TO LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, facing the sea, and on the west side, for the month of December.—For further apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former Seasons, beg to intimate that they will RE-OPEN the Hotel on the 1st of OCTOBER.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS as before—Rs. 6 per Day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietress.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of every description before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisements can reach the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

COAL TAR SOAP,

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects any body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each

W. V. WRIGHT & Co., Southwark, London.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes,

KEATING'S

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"Batley, January 26, 1869.

"Sir,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr Keating, (Signed) "John Stenson.
"London." "Witness, B. Whitaker."

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The Public are particularly requested to observe, that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

NOTICES.

BURRA KHUBBER.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI.

BUS.—SALAAM!

NOTICE.—BOMBAY SAW MILLS.—We are prepared to execute ORDERS for First-class MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS of ordinary sizes, at Rs. 2-8 per Cubic Foot.

W. NICOL & Co.

20th November 1871.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COWASJEE JEHANGEER STATUE FUND.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to send in the amount of their CONTRIBUTIONS to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,

Honorary Secretary, C. J. S. Fund.

Bombay, 27th October 1871.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE privilege of WASHING WOOL in the SEA at the Western side of Worlee, from 1st January to 31st December 1872, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, on MONDAY, the 4th December 1871, at 3 P.M. Conditions of Sale can be learnt on application at the Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 17th November 1871.

JONES' PATENT COTTON GIN.—This COTTON GIN, having been perfected in England, cleans Cotton of every description more efficiently and rapidly than any of the Gins now in use.

A 30-Inch Gin has been put up in our Iron Works at Byculla, where it can be seen at work on reference to Mr. ROBSON, the Manager.

Particulars as to Price, &c., may be obtained on application at our Metal Mart, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents for Western India.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, on the 27th instant, for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of PETTY STORES to the Bombay Defences.

The Tenders to be at a per centage above or below a certain Schedule of Prices.

Of this and of Forms of Tender copies can be obtained, and Conditions of Contract seen, on application to the Undersigned, and payment of Rs. 3 for each set of paper as above mentioned.

No Guarantee is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

G. MEREWETHER, Captain, R. E.,

Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, 17th November 1871.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LAND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that part of the ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, lying to the south of the Musjid Bridge, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. CHAWFORD and Co., under the Orders of Government, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., subject to conditions which will be read and then be read or notified.

The Land will be offered for Sale in Lots on the Premises, and Purchasers will receive Leases for a term of 999 years. The property can now be viewed on application to the Undersigned, at whose Office a plan of the property as marked into Lots can be seen, together with the conditions of Sale and the Form of Lease which will be granted to Purchasers.

JOHN RYAN,

Traffic Manager, Government Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, Bombay, 17th November 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The BROACH MUNICIPALITY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the ERECTION of a PUBLIC LATRINE, with DRAINS, PIPES, &c., for supplying the TOWN with WATER from the RIVER NERBUDDA, according to the following Specification:—

Portable Engine of H. P., together with a Pump or Pumps, for raising about 700 Gallons of Water per minute to a height of 60 Feet, including all Gearing and Connections complete.

1,216 Feet of 6-Inch Cast-iron Piping, 40 lbs. per foot.

Regulating Tank (5 Feet), to be raised about 20 Feet above the old City Wall.

One Engine Shed.

One Engineman's Hut.

Tenders to include all labour for erecting, carriage, and contingent expenses. All ready for working.

The Contractor to state the time of completion and the rate at which he undertakes to deliver 10 hours daily during Three Months, including Coals, Labour, &c.

Tenders to be delivered, not later than the 26th instant, to the Undersigned, from whom also further information may be obtained.

Ed. McCarthy,

Secretary, Broach Municipality.

Broach, 18th November 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 33, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 36, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 43-4, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 3-4-4.

For the Directors of the

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents at Bombay.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 23 d day of November 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

Justices are requested to enter the Town Hall by the door under the South Porch.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 20th November 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 23rd November 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2 th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for a SUPPLY of CLOTHING, consisting of Woollen, Blue Drill, and White Longcloth Coats and Trousers, Flannel Shirts, Red and Blue Turbans, Leather Belts and Badges, for the use of the Servants of the Company for one year.

Deliveries of the Clothing must commence on the 15th January and be completed by the 29th February 1872.

Full particulars, with patterns of the articles required, and information of the numbers of each, will be given on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be sent to the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, not later than the 6th Proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Persons whose Tenders may be accepted will be required to lodge, as security for the fulfilment of the same, a sum equal to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

LAND AND BANK shares dull and Spinning firmer. Government Paper steady.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 6th Nov., to Saturday 18th Nov. 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	6,600	2	0
House Rate	8,293	3	1
Police Rate	2,962	0	10
Lighting Rate	2,958	6	9
Water Rate	14,083	10	10
Halalcore Cess	2,317	15	7
Market Fees	2,688	10	6
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	293	2	0
Miscellaneous Fees	712	1	3
Fines and Penalties	.....		
Town Duties	26,606	14	0
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	5,100	0	0
Total Rs.	68,551	2	10

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Stamboul	Taylor	Calcutta, Oct. 21.
	Temeral Havelock (s)	Dewrick	Malabar Coast, Nov. 15
	Emeu (s)	Fintiman	Hongkong, Nov. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Malabar Coast.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch.
	Berlin	Smale	Calcutta.
	Gladstone	Woolcott	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Travancore, Eastley, to China, &c.
Ship British Princess, Brown, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Prince Regent, to Liverpool.
Ship Royal Sovereign, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
18	Scotia(s)	Matthews	Chittagong, Nov. 16.
	Meinam (s)	Gauvain	Galle, Nov. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
18	Aminta	.....	.....
	Accrington	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
18	China (s)	Suez.
	Emblehope (s)	Colombo.
19	Great Victoria	Melbourne.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.		
19	China (s)	Calcutta.

REPORT OF RAIN-FALL AT BOMBAY.

	Observatory, Colaba.	Fort—Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. 1.	Gauge No. 2.	Gauge No. 3.	R. G. Hospital Fort George.	H.M. 21st Regt. N.I. Esplanade.	J. J. R., Byculla.
Monday, 13	2·05	1·46	1·10	1·08	·86	...	...
Tuesday, 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wednesday, 15	...	·02	·01	·02	...	...	...
Thursday 16	...	·41	·40	·40	·45	...	...
Friday, 17	·30	·05	·05	·05	·05	...	...
Saturday, 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunday, 19	·01	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Week. Total fall of rain from 1st January 1871	2·37	1·96	1·57	1·55	1·39	...	...
	40·52	56·31	46·40	46·62	42·76	...	...

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from mid-night to mid-night.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21st NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 6 crates earthenware, S. Veera; 21 crates earthenware, C. H. Dhunjee.

FROM LONDON.

Salladin, 15 packages glassware, J. N. Mahomed; 3 cases plated-ware, Geo. W. Wheatley and Co.; 4 cases butter, L. Narayen and Co.; 21 cases hardware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.; 16 casks paint of sorts, 75 drums linseed oil, 4 cases chrome, and 1 case varnish, N. Tyebjee; 60 cases matches, Alsen, Riebe and Co.

Sir Walter Scott, 59 boxes bar soap, E. Sumsoodin; 100 kegs sulphur, G. Nanjee; 30 packages earthenware, and 5 packages glassware, D. Jatersj.

Conflict, 10 cases gin, Payne and Co.

Ispahan, s, 97 casks pale ale, Richard Martin and Co.; 20 boxes candles, H. Pestonjee and Sons.

22ND NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 4,846 bundles iron hoops, and 1,194 bundles iron bars, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ispahan (s), 3 casks hardware, A. H. Heptoola, 3 cases oilmanstores, and 3 cases jams, Bull & Co.; 3 cases hardware, 2 cases haberdashery, 1 cases papers, 2 cases books, 1 case reading stands, and 2 cases mirrors, &c., Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Sir Walter Scott, 10 casks paints of sorts, N. Tychjee & Co.; 23 packages glassware, and 6 crates earthenware, F. Pestonjee.

Jumna, 5 cases hardware, 3 cases oilmanstores, 2 casks earthenware, 1 case saddlery, 2 cases glassware, and 5 casks beer, Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.

FROM BOSTON.

New Era, 1,900 cases kerosine oil, C. S. Baistom.

DAILY EXPORTS.—21st NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eastern Belle, 60 bales cotton, K. Girdhur; 30 bales cotton, M. Ebramjee.

Victoria Cross, 65 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck and Co.; 65 bales cotton, J. Sawoo and Co.; 100 cwts of horns, C. Chandabhoy; 44 bales cotton, R. V. Cursonjee; 125 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 100 bales cotton, C. Nansey; 100 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 150 bales cotton, M. Luxmeedass; 500 bales cotton, Leggett and Co.; 5 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo and Co.; 92 bales cotton, C. Nansey.

British Sovereign, 50 bales cotton, G. H. Farnland Co.; 490 bags linseed, S. S. Narrelwala; 160 cwts of horns, P. Damjee.

Redewater, s, 1,400 bundles coir yarn, V. Ebram; 50 bales wool, D. Heerjee.

Stephenson, s, 65 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck and Co.; 6,000 bundles coir yarn, S. Vagjee; 100 bales cotton, K. Bhowanjee; 71 bales cotton, S. Mooljee; 32 bales wool, M. Ramjee; 200 bundles hides, S. S. Mahomed and Co.; 3 cases peacock feathers, M. Vittuldass; 1 bale cotton carpets, R. L. Southern; 84 bags saltpetre, L. Sewjee; 500 bags linseed, R. Martin and Co.; 4 bales wool, and 11 bales hemp, S. Mooljee; 5 bales wool, M. Ramjee; 100 bales cotton, M. Jewraz, 50 chests M. opium, R. Yussoojee.

Tanjore (s), 45 bales wool, C. Nansey; 75 bales wool, D. Sassoon and Co.; 1 bale wool, L. Rumbally; 75 bales cotton, V. Bhowan; 35 bales wool, F. M. Dains and Co.; 125 bales wool, N. Khattow; 290 bales cotton, M. Thackursey.

Eastern Light, 1,000 bundles gaila, S. Wagjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Tanjore (s), 32 bales cotton, K. Pitamber.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 60 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 24 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram; 60 chests M. opium, D. Sassoon and Co.; 20 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 15 chests M. opium, H. A. Esmail and Co.; 13 chests M. opium, G. Sengenee; 4 chests M. opium, T. Sittaram; 4 chests M. opium, R. Premsookh; 33 chests M. opium, J. Kesunram; 12 chests M. opium, S. Nusserwanjee; 41 chests M. opium, D. C. Tata; 28 chests M. opium, T. Gunsandass; 12 chests M. opium, F. Amjeebhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore, s, 32 chests M. opium, R. Dunjeeshaw; 2 chests M. opium, S. Khelsedass; 32 chests M. opium, E. J. Abram; 17 chests M. opium, D. D. Ghandy.

22ND NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eastern Belle, 100 bales cotton, V. Vullubdass; 52 bales cotton, H. M. S. Meskee.

Victoria Cross, 51 bales cotton, G. Visram; 3 bales cotton, C. Nessy; 1 bale cotton, R. V. Cursonjee; 54 bales cotton, M. Bhugvoobhoy; 40 bales cotton, O. Heerjee.

Redewater, s, 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Stephenson, s, 1 case skin, B. Morwanjee.

Eastern Light, 89 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 60 bales cotton, K. Geerdhur.

Tanjore, s, 35 bales wool, D. Mooljee; 30 bales wool, H. J. Hurson; 80 bales wool, D. Vurya.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore, s, 2 packages and 108 pieces E. teeth, H. Ramjee; 1 bundle and 36 pieces E. teeth, A. R. Fazul.

FOR ODESSA.

Tanjore, s, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Tanjore, s, 7 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 68 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 61 bales cotton, H. Veerdhur.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 36 chests M. opium, D. D. Ghandy & Co.; 16 chests M. opium, F. Amejbhoy; 121 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 15 chests M. opium, S. & D. B. Futtahia; 7 chests M. opium, E. D. Langrana; 34 chests M. opium, N. Goorawarund; 2 chests M. opium, G. Crishnajee; 27 chests M. opium, C. Ebram; 31 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 11 chests M. opium, H. A. N. Mohomed; 16 chests M. opium, R. Allabhoy; 17 chests M. opium, R. Habibbhoy; 3 chests M. opium, H. Hurdewdass; 23 chests M. opium, N. Kessowjee & Co.; 17 chests M. opium, G. Koonjlall; 42 chests M. opium, C. Gesraz; 1 chests M. opium, R. Khimjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore, s, 142 chests M. opium, R. Eduljee; 36 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 23 chests M. opium, R. Jugmath; 11 chests M. opium, B. Goomkha; 13 chests M. opium, H. Ramgopall; 5 chests M. opium, H. Hurdewdass; 15 chests M. opium, H. Chimunram; 6 chests M. opium, R. Jugnath.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 22.

Jones, Captain, 8th Regiment, on leave, from Neemuch.
O'Connell, Lieutenant, 97th Foot, on duty, from Deolalee.
Weldon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Hydrabad Contingent, on furlough, from Ellichpore.
Davey, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave from Khundwah.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 22.

Lucas, Ensign, 107th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Mitchell, Captain, 103th Regiment, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Collins, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Veterinary Department, to join, to Allahabad.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, in advance	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 36
Three Months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

In the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

TURNER—November 20th, at Poona, the wife of Major T. H. Turner, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.
WATSON—November 20th, at Lanowlee, the wife of T. T. Watson, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—November 15th, at Jumalpore, the wife of Noblett St. Leger Carter, of twin sons.
CARBERY—November 16th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Richard B. Carbery, of a son.
CARLISLE—November 16th, at Kidderpore, the wife of S. F. Carlisle, Esq., of a daughter.
MACKENZIE—November 16th, at Calcutta, the wife of James Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.
WELLS—November 17th, at Ossoor, the wife of Dr. S. Wells, Remount Depot, of a daughter.
WOODROFFE—November 18th, at No. 2, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of J. T. Woodroffe, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRUGGEN—November 15th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Emma Terher Bruggen, relict of the late D. B. Terher Bruggen, aged 72 years 4 months 16 days.
LEMARCHAND—November 16th, at Mooltan, Jessie Blanshard, the loved child of John Lewis and Jessie Lemarchand, aged 10½ months.
WALLACE—November 16th, at Fort Muchee Bhawun, Lucknow, of cholera, Mary Geraldine, wife of Staff Assistant Surgeon John Wallace, aged 23 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1871.

COLONEL KENNEDY has found it an easy and congenial task to demolish the very weak case set up by the directors of the Bombay Pier Company in support of their plea for the remission of bunder fees on merchandize using the pier they proposed to build at Colaba. It is quite clear that the State, having now acquired the Elphinstone property, and being pledged to construct docks, piers, basins, and wharves, for the accommodation of the commerce of Bombay, which it can only pay for by levying most obnoxious dues on passengers and goods entering or leaving the port, would, as Colonel Kennedy says, be sacrificing the public interests to serve the interests of a private company, if it permitted enterprising capitalists to undertbid it in competition for the profits of the landing and shipping trade. What surprises us is that the Government failed to set plainly before the promoters of the Pier Company, in the first instance, the necessary disadvantages of the position in which they would be placed. If Colonel Kennedy had chosen, six months ago, to play the part, which suits him so well, of the candid friend, Mr. Macdonald and his coadjutors would never have exposed themselves to public ridicule by bringing out a scheme that could have no chance of succeeding. The Public Works Secretary now gravely reminds the promoters that they themselves spoke of the concession Government had grantedthem as "important and valuable;" and so indeed they did. But they soon found out that they had been speaking thoughtlessly, that they had not calculated the full effect of the reservation made by Government, and that the so-called concession was in truth a mockery. The Government, not caring, it would appear, to refuse Messrs. Sassoon's request, made a pretence of granting it; they kept the word of promise to the ear, but broke it to the hope; and it would have been more honest and dignified for Colonel Kennedy to point out, when the concession was asked for, that it would be worthless, than to lead the applicants for it astray with smooth words, in order subsequently to have the gratification of writing a despatch in which he could complacently prove how cleverly he had outwitted men who thought they were getting a boon from the State. There is something repulsive, to our mind, in all this double-dealing; and it would be far better for Bombay to have a downright Public Works Secretary who can at all times say what he means than one who first lets people get into scrapes and then laughs at them for their folly. Colonel Kennedy seems to have been ambitious to realize for the luckless promoters of the Pier Company Byron's description of Remorse—

> That juggling fiend who never spake before,
> But cries "I warned thee!" when the deed is o'er.

There is no more to be said about the Pier; but Colonel Kennedy's letter brings out once more, in strong relief, the awkwardness, to use a mild word, of the situation Government has created for itself by its purchase of the Elphinstone property. The purchase has, in the first place, given the death-blow to private enterprise, so far as regards the construction of docks and piers and the further improvement of the harbour foreshore. This, perhaps, might not be a matter of much consequence, if the State itself had, by means of the acquisition of this property, gained possession of works already completed and supplying all the facilities that could be desired for the trade of the town. But so far is this from being the case, that Colonel Kennedy now assures us His Excellency in Council is most anxious to build a pier on some site far removed from the Elphinstone property. The Government will, it is stated, "be prepared, whenever financial "considerations admit, to undertake the works "necessary to afford pier accommodation to the "commerce of the port." This authoritative announcement confirms the rumours which have been for some time in circulation, that the sagacious Government which spent two millions of public money in buying the Elphinstone estate now fancies it could have employed a portion of the money to much better advantage in running out a deep-water pier from the reclaimed ground between the Apollo Bunder and Grant Buildings. How long this new caprice will last, it is impossible to say. Who can predict anything of a Government which has evidently no policy, no thought of husbanding the resources of the State and turning them to the best account, but merely takes up one plan after another to amuse its hours of idleness? Each novelty pleases for a moment; to-day it is the turn of the Elphinstone Company, to-morrow of the Colaba Company; now a scheme for the concentration of all the traffic of both railways at Moody Bay is the rage, and now there is a great show of energy in erecting a temporary station which resembles a big bathing machine on the shore of Back Bay. Nothing is ever settled, no real progress is ever made with any useful undertaking; and the sole ambition of the Public Works Department seems to be to run counter to public opinion, and to revel in the consciousness of the hatred with which it is regarded by the citizens of Bombay. We do not, therefore, anticipate that the new fancy of His Excellency in Council for a pier at Colaba will have any better fortune than the hundreds of other attractive schemes which have caught his attention for a moment and then been forgotten. It will, no doubt, share the fate of Mr. Ormiston's plan for Wet Docks on the Elphinstone estate, which was in high favour a year ago; for no public works in this city have a chance of being completed, so long as Colonel Kennedy remains here, except the new Public Works Offices, the new Secretariat, and the Lighthouse at Colaba which the Colonel is building as a perpetual monument of his own obstinacy and folly.

But look at the reason which is given for His Excellency in Council's inability to fulfil his heart's desire by building a pier. "Finan-"cial considerations" forbid it. That is to say, the people of Bombay, being already committed to the payment of the bunder fees for all time to come on account of the unproductive Elphinstone property, cannot afford to spend any more money on a reproductive pier at Colaba. Could the worst enemy of the Government have penned a more emphatic condemnation of the policy which burdened the town with the cost of maintaining the Elphinstone Company's estate? We all know what grand results were to spring from the recovery by the State of the valuable foreshore rights it had foolishly parted with ten years before. Trade was to be set free from the oppressive dues imposed upon it by grasping monopolists, and Bombay was at last to have docks, piers, and wharves worthy of her rank as the Queen of Eastern seaports. More than a year has passed away, and the only change we can observe is that whereas, when the Elphinstone property was in private hands, only those persons who used it paid fees to its proprietors, now fees are paid both by those who use it and those who do not use it. Instead of bringing us increased accommodation, the transfer of the property has only brought us increased taxation. Assurances have been freely made that the bunder fees were only a temporary evil, and that they would soon be removed; but now Colonel Kennedy tells us that bunder and wharfage fees must be levied to provide not only for the interest on the debt already incurred, but for such outlay as will be required to complete the docks, &c., which are not yet begun, and which will cost another million sterling. There is, therefore, no chance of bunder fees being abolished for many a long year to come; and, to add to our satisfaction at having those dues to pay, the Government now calmly declares we are paying them to no purpose, as it would have been much better to build a pier at Colaba for one-sixth of the capital invested in the Elphinstone estate. We ask again, after reading this despatch of Colonel Kennedy's, who it was that induced the Government to buy this useless and most costly property, and what were the reasons urged to justify the purchase of it at such an extravagant price? The *Times of India* asserts that the scandalous transaction was completed at home with the Duke of Argyll by a clique of interested capitalists; other rumours throw the blame on the Government of Bombay, which holds its peace and make no sign, and to which we do not care to offer any further appeal for information. But we would ask the Government of India, which is straightforward and outspoken in dealing with public questions, to give to the press the interesting correspondence which tells the true history of the principal act of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's reign.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been informed by the Chief Secretary to Government that its letters regarding the Cotton Frauds Act have been, and are still, receiving the attentive consideration of the Right Honourable His Excellency in Council.

THE project for a steam tramway between Colombo and Galle has been prominently brought forward by Mr. Fraser, a gentleman well known there.

MR. T. C. HOPE came down to Bombay yesterday, and was in the Municipal office for an hour or so; and, after an interview with Dr. Hewlett, left again. It is said that he will join his new appointment on the 1st December, after having been formally nominated to the post by Government.

THE reply of the Bombay Government to the letter addressed to it by the directors of the Bombay Pier Company, asking that the Company should not have to pay over to Government such wharfage and bunder fees on all goods landed or shipped on the pier as would be payable by the same goods if landed or shipped on any wharf or bunder the property of Government under Act V. of 1870, is a distinct refusal to comply with the request. Government considers that, since they have recently incurred a large debt for the purchase of the Elphinstone property, and since it will be necessary, for the improvement of that property, to complete such docks, wharves, basins, piers, &c., as may be needed for the further convenience of the port, the granting of such a concession as that asked by the Company would be resigning a portion of their revenue to the Company.

THE Government has now replied to the petition from the ship captains regarding the position of the Colaba Lighthouse. As was expected by most people, Government cannot see that the site at the further end of the prongs is preferable to the spot on which the lighthouse is now being built; and Colonel Kennedy has been directed to say that even if any change were thought desirable, the matter has now gone too far, and that if the deep water site were admitted to be better than that selected, it would not be justifiable "for the sake of what might, at the best, be but a trifling and inappreciable advantage, and what, in the opinion of many, would be a positive disadvantage, to render useless the large outlay that has already been incurred on this very difficult work."

AN investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the s. s. Rangoon was held by the Receiver of Wrecks, assisted by Mr. Blyth, Master Attendant, at Galle, and then the matter was referred to the District Court of Galle. From the statement drawn up by the District Judge, which appears in another column, we learn that the pilot denies that the Captain asked him to beach the ship, but the District Judge considers that the evidence is in favour of the Captain's assertion that he did make that request. The learned gentleman considers that the loss of the Rangoon is in no way attributable to any negligence on the part of the Captain and officers, that they were right in first saving the lives of the passengers, and that after that was done, there was no time to save the mails without assistance from shore. He thinks, however, that the pilot erred in not going out a little further before he stopped the ship.

ON the morning of the 13th September, as our readers may remember, while the circumstances of the double murder in the Poona barracks were fresh in recollection, another regimental murder took place in Colaba. Private John Martin was breakfasting along with several comrades in the verandah attached to the barrack-room occupied by him and a portion of the 49th Regiment. An altercation between him and another soldier took place. He left the mess-tables, went to his cot, and loaded his rifle. Seeing this action, the men in the verandah ran off in various directions. One poor fellow named Jones went under the table, and while there, he was shot by Martin with such effect that his death ensued shortly afterwards. Martin re loaded and fired a second shot in the back verandah, but though the bullet whizzed close past several soldiers, fortunately none of them were injured. When he was taken into custody, he said he was sorry he had shot Jones, because it was Sergeant Cummings he meant to shoot. He was in drink at the time. Yesterday he was tried in the High Court. There was no disputing the facts adduced. The pleas set forward on his behalf were that he was intoxicated at the time of the affair, and that shooting Jones was accidental. The Judge took a lenient view of the case, seeming to argue chiefly that intoxication might be an extenuation of the deed. The jury apparently went with him. After a brief consultation, they returned a verdict of culpable homicide, and the prisoner was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. At last Sessions, a case came before Chief Justice Westropp in which the facts seemed very patent against a frail Hindoo gentleman and an equally frail Hindoo lady. The jury looked very kindly on the gentleman's failings and acquitted him. "Tell the prisoner," said the Chief Justice to the interpreter, "that he may consider himself a *singularly fortunate* man." Looking at the facts in yesterday's trial, and the amiableness of the Judge and jury, the same remark may be repeated with a point.

THE *Japan Gazette* relates a very good story of the reception of a gentleman by the name of "Cook," on board one of the Japanese men-of-war, anchored in Yokohama harbour. "This Mr. Cook, it appears, had occasion to go on board, about some repairs the vessel needed, and asked to see the captain. He being in his cabin dressing, asked Mr. Cook to wait a little, and chat with the officers until he was ready. Turning to them, after a few minutes, one of them asked him his name. He told them; and then observed that they turned and spoke among themselves, and the result was, that one of them putting on 'an air,' said to him—We do not wish to speak with the cook. On our ships the cook is a very small man."

THE *Courrier de l'Inde Française* thus chronicles the arrival of the new Governor of Pondicherry :—

"Hosanna! Notre gouverneur, M. le Commissaire Général Faron, est arrivé! Nouveau Messie, que nous apportez-vous? Quelque soit le message dont vous avez accepté le dépôt, soyez le bienvenu. Nous vous saluons. Sonnez cloches, tambours et clairons! Canons grondez! Que l'encens fume sur les autels et monte au ciel avec les prieres! Béni soit le nom de l'Eternel, de ce Dieu tout puissant que tous les hommes, du plus borné au plus savant, adorent, chacun en soi, que tous les peuples venérent, qui nous aime tous sans distinction, et que nous, habitants de l'Inde française, nous invoquons aujourd'hui, en particulier, pour le remercier de la grâce qu'il nous a faite, Monsieur le Gouverneur, de vous avoir conduit, vous, ainsi que votre chére famille, sain et sauf, au milieu de nous."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALEXIS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, 20TH NOVEMBER, APT.

The Washington Agricultural Department announces that the cotton crop is now more promising than in October.

LONDON, 21st NOV., EVENING.

The negotiations for modifying the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty have been suspended on account of the refusal by England to consent to the increased duties on yarns as required by the French Government.

LONDON, 22ND NOVEMBER.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has become suddenly indisposed.

Sir Charles Dilke has delivered speeches denouncing the cost of Royalty and advocating a Republic in England.

NEW YORK, 21st NOVEMBER.

Prince Alexis, the Russian Naval Commander-in-Chief, has been received with a magnificent oration in this city. Replying to an address which was presented to him on his arrival, he declared that nothing could disturb the friendship now existing between Russia and America.

LONDON, 21st NOV., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet with an upward tendency.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 1½d.
8½ lbs. " 9s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist, 1s. 1½d.

The sum of £150,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival from Bombay—Ada.

MILITARY ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT R. BEAVAN, Bengal Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN A. GOLDNEY, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE services of Captain A. P. Currie, 3rd Light Cavalry, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

SURGEON H. D. CAMPBELL, Bengal Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT J. MILES, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 16th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure about the 30th proximo, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON R. C. SANDERS, Bengal Medical Establishment, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR R. M. BONNOR, Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednuggur District, vice Captain Daniel, or until further orders.

CAPTAIN A. J. DOIG, Staff Corps, Deputy Settlement Officer Right Bank Survey, Sind, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN T. OLIVER, of the Invalid Establishment, has been permitted to proceed to Australia, with leave of absence for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1796.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. F. DISBROWE, Staff Corps, Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor, has been allowed an extension of three months of the furlough in India granted him by G. O. No. 716 and 25th October 1871.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. H. HENDERSON, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Poona District, has been allowed furlough in India from 20th November 1871 to 1st January 1872, under para. 1st of G. O. No. 510 and 19th July 1871.

CAPTAIN P. J. F. HENSLOWE, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, has been granted a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for twelve months, under the furlough regulations of 1868—9 days being under rule 13, and the remainder under rule 14.

ON the ground of economy, the medical store depôts at Cannanore and Vizagapatam were abolished on the 1st of September, and those at Bellary, Bangalore, and Trichinopoly on October 1st. That at Kamptee will probably follow immediately.—*Pioneer.*

THE detachment of the 49th Regiment, at present quartered at Colaba, has been ordered to proceed to Deolalee on the 27th instant by the morning train, *en route* to Mhow. A detachment of the 83rd Regiment, of similar strength, will arrive at Bombay on the evening of Monday next, in relief of detachment of the 49th Regiment.

THE detachment of the Governor's body guard that went down to Tanjore has come to grief. They were encamped at a village near Combaconum, on their homeward journey, when the cyclone burst over that quarter, and all their tents were blown into shreds and carried away by the wind. Luckily neither man nor horse was seriously injured, but of course they have had a very unpleasant time of it. Fresh tents and stores have been sent from Madras on elephants to meet them.—*Madras Times.*

THE 2nd Light Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Oakes, have just received orders by telegram to proceed on field service to Doobree, and march in the course of a day or two. The following officers accompany the regiment:—Lieutenant-Colonel Shawe, Major Dickens, Captain Gordon, Captain Channer, Lieutenant Channer, Lieutenant Monypenny, Assistant-Surgeon Hutcheson, M.D. We believe the absence of the Assam troops in the Looshai country is the cause of this sudden move, the frontier being denuded of troops.—*Englishman.*

THE COST OF LANDING CARGO IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Hall's very weak and unpractical Memorandum, dated the 17th instant, relative to the charges on ships and cargo in Bombay compared with other ports, I wish to observe that the landing of cargoes can be done as cheaply and nearly as quickly in Bombay as at any other port.

The port is made expensive by the excessive charges levied by Government for crane and bunder fees, and, what is equally objectionable, a profit which agents of ships arbitrarily exact.

Mr. Hall says that the P. & O. Company, and the British India Steam Navigation Company, charge Rs. 2-2-0 per ton for landing, the proper rate being only Rs. 1 per ton.

The following will show how the port is made an expensive one :—

Landing charge including Hamallage	Rs.	1	0	0 per ton.
Stevedore charge		0	8	0 ,,
Cranage		0	8	0 ,,
Profits to Agents of ships		0	4	0 ,,
Total Rs.		2	2	0 ,,

Bunder fees, extra...As. 0 8 0 ,,

Bombay, Nov. 22. SHIPMASTER.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ON THE PROPOSED PIER AT COLABA.

THE following letter was published yesterday :—

Public Works Department.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BOMBAY PIER COMPANY, Limited.

Gentlemen,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to the address of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor, bringing to notice that a Company has been projected to carry out a scheme on the concession granted by Government to Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, in Government Resolution No. 57 C. W.—131, dated 4th April 1871, to construct a pier from Messrs. Sassoon's property at Colaba, but that the project has not met with acceptance, although, on the date of your letter, it had been fully a month before the public.

2. Your letter is accompanied by a prospectus of the projected Company in which is embodied the Government Resolution containing the terms of the concession, and in which the concession itself is designated as "important and valuable."

3. The object of your present communication is, however, to obtain the withdrawal of the condition by which, when granting permission to erect the pier, Government have bound the Company to levy, and to pay over to Government such wharfage and bunder fees on all goods landed or shipped or any part of the pier as would be payable by the same goods if landed or shipped on any wharf or bunder, the property of Government, under Act V. of 1870.

4. The circumstances of the case are briefly these; the Company propose to utilize a property at Colaba, now belonging to Messrs. Sassoon and Company; this property is in an incomplete state, and over it Messrs. Sassoon and Company have now certain limited wharfage rights, with which it is not intended to interfere; from this property the Company propose to construct a pier into deep water.

5. Government earnestly desired to further any enterprise that would add to the convenience of the port, and, with this object, were willing to grant any concession that could be reasonably expected of them.

6. You are aware, however, that Government have recently incurred a large debt for the purchase of the Elphinstone property, and that it will be necessary, for the improvement of that property, to complete such docks, wharves, basins, piers, &c., as may be needed for the further convenience of the port.

7. To provide for the outlay required by these arrangements, Government have found themselves under the necessity of legislating for the levy of bunder and wharfage fees, &c., and it was therefore incumbent upon them, when granting a concession to build a pier from Messrs. Sassoon's property, so to provide that the interests of their own property should not be prejudiced in consequence.

8. The stipulation that you now object to was, therefore, made; and it is a condition without which it would not have been possible for the Government, having due regard to the general interests of the trade of the port, to have granted the concession they did to Messrs. Sassoon and Company.

9. It is quite evident that, if any considerable portion of the tonnage that comes to, and leaves, the port, is accommodated at the pier proposed by your Company, and if this portion of the trade is to be exempted from bunder fees, the remaining tonnage would have to pay enhanced rates, to provide the revenue that is needed to pay interest on works already completed, and still to be undertaken, for the further improvement of the port, and for the convenience of the general trade.

10. Government in this matter are acting, at present, only on behalf of a Trust to be hereafter constituted for the management of the property now in the hands of Government; and it will not be the object of this Trust, as it would be of a private Company, to raise a surplus revenue for the purpose of dividing profits, but to endeavour to arrange to gradually extinguish the debt of the Trust, and to leave the port free of wharfage and other dues.

11. Such being the case, it will, no doubt, be apparent to you, and to the public generally, that Government could not resign a portion of their present revenue to a private company, which they would, in fact, be doing, if they granted a concession uncoupled with the stipulation to which you object, without sacrificing the interests of the future Trust, or, in other words, the interests of the trade of the port.

12. Government cannot, I am desired to say, follow you through your calculations in reference to the relative scales of the Government bunder fees, and those which the Company propose to levy for the use of the pier; but I am to remark that the present scale of Government fees is almost identical with that levied by the late Elphinstone Company, and is believed to be very light. It is equally manifest also, that whatever scale might be adopted for the Government fees such scale could be shown to be comparatively onerous by referring it to a somewhat similar scale of proposed pier dues.

13. It is not for Government to suggest in what manner the Company should estimate their revenue, or make their calculations; but it may be observed that all goods discharged from, or loaded into, vessels in the B

say a vessel is coming into the port from the westward, the master, knowing the lighthouse to be in deep water, would very likely round the lighthouse close, haul up for the sunken rock light, and shape course into the anchorage; by so doing, the ship would pass over the foul ground of the South-East Prong, and inevitably strike the ground, and imperil the vessel and cargo, and this, too, irrespective of the set of the tide's.

"If another lighthouse were to be placed on the extreme point of foul ground of the South-East Prong, the lighting up of the entrance to the port would be indeed perfect; but this is not contemplated.

"With the outer light ship in position, and the proposed lighthouse on the present site on the South-West Spit, there cannot be any difficulty for the careful navigator to make the port with the greatest confidence in any weather."

I have been directed to be thus lengthy in replying to your communication, because His Excellency in Council, on behalf of his own and preceding Government of Bombay, would like it to be clearly understood, that, in so important a matter as that under reference, Government have not acted without endeavouring to procure the best available advice; and I am to add that, had your own, and that of the gentlemen who have signed the petition, been offered earlier, and at a time when it would have been of practical value, it would most certainly have received careful attention. As it is, I am directed to say, that even if any change were thought desirable, the matter has now gone too far, and, even if the deep water site were admitted to be better than that selected—and the weight of authority is against this supposition—it would not be justifiable for the sake of what might, at the best, be but a trifling and inappreciable advantage, and what, in the opinion of many, would be a positive disadvantage, to render useless the large outlay that has already been incurred on this very difficult work.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1871.

THE LOSS OF THE RANGOON.

THE following is the opinion of the District Judge relative to the enquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the s. s. Rangoon:—

It appears that on the evening of the 1st instant, about five minutes past six, the P. & O. steamer Rangoon left the Galle harbour, the weather being at the time fine; that within twenty-five minutes of her departure she struck upon the outer Cadda rock, which is said to be a quarter of a mile from the Lighthouse on the rampart of the fort; that she fired first two guns and then a third and lighted a number of blue lights and rockets; that no attention was paid to these signals from the shore or the ships in the roads until it was too late to render her material assistance; and that before one in the morning this fine ship, laden with a valuable cargo, lay at the bottom of the sea in fifteen fathoms of water, the passengers, fifty-eight in number, and the crew, 149 in all, escaping with little more than their lives; and that out of seven hundred mail bags only thirteen were saved.

An enquiry into the circumstances attending this mishap was first held by the Receiver of Wrecks for the S. Pros. assisted by Mr. Blyth, Master Attendant of Galle.

The matter was then referred to the District Court of Galle, by the Principal Collector of Customs for the Island, who came expressly from Colombo to be present at the enquiry, accompanied by Captain Donnan, Master Attendant of Colombo, who has rendered the Court very valuable and material assistance as nautical assessor.

The Receiver of Wrecks for the S. Pros., F. Willisford, Esq., was also in Court, as required by the local order, and the Principal Collector watched the proceedings likewise.

The depositions taken at the first enquiry were read to such witnesses as were re-examined. A copy of those depositions duly certified will be found annexed, as well as a sketch of the harbour and the various positions of the "Rangoon" as marked off by Captain Donnan after the enquiry.

Besides the witnesses previously examined, the Court summoned and re-examined Mr. Blyth, Master Attendant, and the masters of the "Sydenham" and "Berenice."

It appears from the evidence that the "Rangoon" was taken out of the harbour by the pilot Daviot, a man of many years experience, who bears a high character, and who was perfectly sober at the time.

It is also shewn that he took her safely out of the harbour, and that at a distance which under ordinary circumstances is considered quite safe, he stopped her to take in her mail boat which was following her.

But while quite safe to stop here under "ordinary circumstances," there were, as it appears to me, extraordinary circumstances which were not (judging after the event) sufficiently considered.

There was, it appears, a very strong current from the East to the West, or, as the pilot says, to the North West. Such a current at this time of the year is most unusual, but the pilot observed it, for he saw two ships, the "Sydenham" and the "Berenice" in the outer roads, riding with their heads towards the East, though the breeze was from the North-East (see evidence of Captain and Fourth Officer at first enquiry.) He also knew that while ordinarily a ship stopped only long enough to drop the pilot into his boat, on this occasion the ship's mail boat would have to be taken up, a work of some time. This long experience also must have told him that if there was a rock on which the ship could strike with such a current, it was the one on which she did strike and which was marked off by a buoy.

It appears therefore to me that he neglected two very important precautions.

1. Had he held on for only half-a-mile further he would have placed the ship in a position of perfect safety without any inconvenience or loss of time worth naming. The weather was fine and the mail boat could easily have gone a little further before being hauled up.

2. Seeing that it was growing dark (as in these latitudes it does soon after sunset), and the headlands were becoming obscured, and knowing that the Cadda rock was his only danger, he should have considered it wise to be kept in that direction for the buoy that marked it position.

As it turned out, he did not know his proximity to it till the boatmen hailed him from his boat.

When once the vessel struck that rock, her fate was sealed. Prompt assistance might have saved more of her mails, but nothing could keep her afloat.

There were now only two things to choose between—either to beach her, or to bring her alongside of the nearest ship.

The captain then asked the pilot to beach her. The chief engineer was present, and he swears most positively that the request was given to run her.

The pilot denies that the captain asked him to beach her. He says he was asked to take her into port—he adds that nothing would have been easier than to beach her, either at the light-house, which was he says only a quarter of a mile off, or the "Watering Point," which was half a mile off. "There was enough steam at the time (he says) to take her three miles.)

I am satisfied the request was to beach her. There would have been otherwise no sense in the pilots' answer "She will go to pieces." She might have foundered while going into port, but that would not be "going to pieces." She might have struck a rock and sunk, but that would not be going to pieces either. The nature of the reply indicates that it had reference to beaching the ship, not returning into port. Further, it was open to the suggestion that the pilot's "nothing was easier;" he admits he did not do so but suggested anchoring her.

The pilot having said he could not beach her, the only alternative was to go alongside the nearest ship and save the passengers first, and this is what the captain did. It is his reason given in reply to a question of mine why he went from the comparatively shallow water where she struck, into fifteen fathoms, and all nautical opinion bears him out in the course he pursued. He fired two guns, then a third, and then all his available powder was expended, but he continued burning blue lights and rockets as long as they lasted. He first anchored near the "Sydenham," but his cable parted, and he drifted away with such rapidity that the master of that vessel thinks he steamed away. He brought up finally near the "Berenice," and sent his passengers on board those two vessels.

It is much to be regretted that all the passengers on board that night had left for Australia before the case was referred to me for enquiry, as I had no opportunity has been afforded me of examining any of them, and of learning if in their opinion all that could be done was done to secure the mails. I should especially have wished to examine Lieut. Bridges of the Royal Navy who was one of the passengers. To add to the other unfortunate circumstances attending the loss of this doomed ship, it appears that only that very day she had shipped a new crew who did not know anything about her, and who became disorderly and demoralized in a very short time.

The Court can only go by the evidence before it, and judging by that I am of opinion that the loss of the "Rangoon" is no way attributable to any negligence on the part of the captain and officers, that they were right in first saving the lives of the passengers, and that after that was done there was no time to save the mails without assistance from shore.

The next matter to be considered is the absence of assistance either from the shore or from the roads, in spite of the numerous signals made until a very late period.

At first this would appear totally incomprehensible, not to say unjustifiable.

It must however be borne in mind that the misapprehension as to the object of the "Rangoon's" signals, was general. Not only did it exist on shore, but there were at the time two P. and O. steamers, the "Baroda" and the "Indus," sister ships, so to speak, of the one in distress, looking on. In fact Mr. Blyth says that he saw one of them, the "Indus," actually sending up a rocket apparently as a return signal to those from the "Rangoon" when he first went out. More than that, the masters of the "Sydenham" and "Berenice," near which she foundered, had no idea she was in danger till the last. The master of the "Berenice," seeing the lights, thought there was a fête on board the "Rangoon."

Mr. Blyth, the Master Attendant at Galle, has given his evidence at some length. He says that while at Church (where at the time many of the residents were attending a special service) he was called out and told that the "Rangoon" was on the Cadda rock. He got into the first canoe he could find and went off to the Cadda rock. By this time the "Rangoon" had however steamed off towards the two ships, and Mr. Blyth found no steamer. He returned to shore and while walking along heard two guns. He ran to the flag staff, and saw the "Rangoon" anchored beside another ship, and lights passing to and fro between them.

Now it was well known on shore that the "Rangoon" had been waiting till the last moment for the China Mail, and that it was understood that if she did meet her outside she would signal her and take in her mails.

Seeing these two vessels lying side by side and communication passing between them, and hearing from he bystanders that it was a transfer of mails, and observing no signs of danger, for by this time apparently all the signals had been exhausted, Mr. Blyth left the spot. On the first intimation of danger he had sent word to the Trinity steamers "Arrow" and "Hercules" to be in readiness, but there now seemed no occasion for their services.

I may safely say that no doubt can be entertained that had the Master Attendant of Galle entertained the shadow of an idea that anything was wrong, he would have spared no effort in his power. He shared in an unhappy but most general misapprehension, and unfortunately firing guns and making signals by blue lights and rockets seems to be a practice by no means uncommon off Galle with the P. and O. steamers, when there is no danger.

On the other hand, there appears to be no recognised code of danger signals such as no doubt will now be organised to inform the authorities of the peril of a vessel.

Eventually, when too late to do anything, the real state of the case transpired. Even had it been known sooner, it must be remembered that though not far from the Coast the "Rangoon" was now at some distance from the harbour; and if the crews of cargo boats could have been collected readily at the time they would still have had an hour's work at least to reach her. More prompt and valuable assistance however could have been rendered by the Trinity steamers and boats from the ships in the harbour, had they understood the "Rangoon's" condition and at once gone to her aid.

This appears to me to be the correct view to take of this most unhappy affair, after an enquiry began with the full resolution to spare no one, and to withhold blame nowhere, if blame was due.

I consider the pilot to have erred in not going out a little further before he stopped the ship, but it must be borne in mind that he says he went further than is usual in daylight, and that the Master Attendant of Galle and the pilot Janss say he went far enough even as it was.

As to beaching the vessel. It is open to doubt whether in the dark he could have done so safely. Mr. Blyth thinks it would have been very hazardous, and that it was better to do what was done, and anchor.

I feel bound to add that it seems highly desirable that a look-out should be kept all night as well as all day at the Flag staff, for signals of distress, and that the practice of signalmen going away at nightfall should be discontinued. (Sd.) L. LEESCHING,
Acting District Judge.

I concur in the opinion expressed by the District Judge, and would further add as my opinion that when the s.s. "Rangoon" was discovered to be so close to the Cadda rock the action taken by the pilot in endeavouring to pass between the rock and the buoy was wrong. The buoy was seen on the port bow at about 40 yards distance, the steamer's head being then S.S.E., the engines stopped, and scarcely any headway on the vessel. The Cadda rock lay close on the starboard bow, and with the current running to the N. W. steaming ahead was running into instant danger. It is true that the middle Cadda rock lay immediately astern of the vessel at a distance of about 200 feet (there being a distance of about 500 feet with deep water between the outer and middle Cadda), but the outer Cudda was the nearest danger, and therefore the one to be avoided by all means. Had the "Rangoon's" engines been backed astern at once to check her headway, the probability is that she would have cleared the outer Cadda, the current acting between the two rocks. The position of the "Rangoon," however, was at that time most critical, and required on the part of the pilot great self-possession and sound judgment to act on the instant, qualities but rarely found in any individual, and therefore every allowance should be made to him on that account. (Sd.) JAMES DONNAN.

BOMBAY.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—The special jury will not be required again during this Sessions unless by special notification.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, per Gunja Bhowanee Pursad, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 o'clock this morning.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT OF AHMEDABAD.—Mr. Drummond, Acting Police Superintendent of Ahmedabad, has been transferred to Surat.

A GUJRATHEE PAPER AT BARODA.—A Gujrathee paper, the *Mudan Nuzur*, edited by a Nagor Brahmin, has made its appearance at Baroda.

WARNING TO JURYMEN.—Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions, Ebrahim Hossein, petty juror, was fined Rs. 50 for non-attendance on Tuesday and yesterday morning.

CHARITY.—We learn that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, C. S. I., has contributed a further sum of Rs. 500 to the fund for the relief of suffering Persian Zoroastrians.

ASSAULT.—A Parsee woman named Dhunbace appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday and obtained a summons against her husband, whom she charged with assault.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo labourer named Dhakoo Somaja employed in the Bombay Spinning and Wea ving Mills was on Tuesday seriously injured by a bale of piece goods falling upon him.

OPIUM LICENCES AT KAIRA.—A Gujerat paper com plains against the conduct of the Collector of Kaira in withholding licences to sell opium in that town. It is, nearly two years since licences have been granted in it.

THE BHOWNUGGUR LIBRARY.—Mr. Gowreeshunker Oodeyshunker, joint administrator of the Bhownugur State, has presented Rs. 350 to the above institution, which has recently been opened at Bhownuggur.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Mazagon concerning the death of one Shema Chima, a labourer. The jury found that the man's death was caused by a log of timber having accidentally fallen upon him.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a Hindoo woman named Cassee, employed in the Jute Mills of Moorarjee Goculdas, Parell, had her right hand jammed in the machinery, by which three of her fingers were lost. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.—The *Samser Bahadur* states that owing to the great mismanagement of the Ahmedabad Municipality, the people of that city desire that it should be totally abolished; and that Government has given its consent to that being done.

MR. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY.—A meeting of the principal Parsee inhabitants of Surat was held the other day in the bungalow of Mr. Burjorjee Merwanjee Fraser, when it was resolved to collect funds for the statue of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney.

THEFT OF GOLD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo named Doogurchund Allumchund was charged with stealing a quantity of gold, worth Rs. 40, belonging to one Bhugwandas Tullochund, and was, on conviction, sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ADDRESS TO A NATIVE JUDGE.—Last week an address was presented to Rao Bahadoor Muddun Shreecrustna, late Subordinate Judge of Poona, by the native vakeels of Poona before his departure to take up his acting post of Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay.

THE NATIVE OFFICIALS OF KATTYWAR.—We understand that the karbharees of the Native Chiefs of Kattywar, who have arrived here to confer with H. E. the Governor in Council about the opening of the Purdhan Court in Kattywar, intend shortly to proceed on a pilgrimage to Benares.

THE CULPABLE HOMICIDE CASE.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court, Veerjee Oodhowjee, a grain dealer, was brought up on remand and charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in having on Sunday caused the death of a ghorawalla. One or two witnesses were examined, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

REV. W. B. KEER.—We understand the Revd. W. B. Keer, who has for the past few months been labouring among the seamen visiting this port, intends shortly to return to England via Bombay and the Persian Gulf.—*Straits Times.*

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—We have just had the pleasure of receiving the November number of the *Indian Travellers' Guide*, which is published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. The *Guide* has reached its 88th number, and so must have been in existence nearly five years. It is very carefully compiled, and is corrected up to date. It contains a map of India, showing the route of the railways completed, and in progress, and the lines of telegraph. The charge is 8 annas per copy, which is moderate enough, considering the labour expended on the publication. The *Guide* should prove a friend-in-need to every traveller in and around India.—*Madras Mail.*

THEFT OF A PARCEL FROM THE POST OFFICE.

ON Tuesday morning the Postmaster of Bombay reported to the police the loss from the Post Office of a small parcel, containing 100 guineas, valued at Rs. 1,063. The day before between the hours of 1 and 2 P.M., a Marwaree sent with his servant three parcels to the Post Office, and the parcel clerk having given a receipt for the same, placed them on his table with a number of other parcels near a window. On checking the parcels receipt book in the evening the abovementioned parcel was discovered to be missing. It was to be despatched to Bellary, to the address of one Hoosajee Rasujee. The police are making enquiries into the matter.

HIGH COURT.—23RD NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

298-69—Manisty and Fletcher—The Advocate General, at the relation of Premjee Ludha vs. Hurbum Nursey and others—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

306-70—Leathes and Crawford—Moraba Shreedhurjee vs. Cassibai and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

779-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Bhowan Hurban and others vs. Bhowanjee Mallsey and others—Macfarlane and Sidpsey.

885-70—J. Gopal—Padamsi Dhanjee vs. Mohanjee Nanjee—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop.

861-70—C. Tyabjee—Moulvi Hajee Abdool Cadur and others vs. Hajee Oooman Jan Mahomed—Jefferson and Payne.

877-70—Leathes and Crawford—Methabai, widow vs. Pestonjee Framjee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey, and Dallas and Lynch.

891-70—Jefferson and Payne—Thucker Soonderjee Walljee and others vs. Juraj Vijpall and others—C. Tyabjee.

893-70—Shapurjee and Thackurdass—Buckore Govindjee vs. Vallej Mahomed Khan M—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

897-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Lilla Kheema and another vs. Mahomed Ally and another—Dallas and Lynch.

907-70—Shamrao Pandurang—Treemndass Dinnanathjee vs. Nanabhoy Pandoorang—Dallas and Lynch.

852-70—Jefferson and Payne—Joseph Jefferson and others vs. Vizbhookhundass Hurreybhoy—Shapurjee and Thackurdass—together.

919-70—Jefferson and Payne—John Campbell and another vs. Vizbhookhundass Hurreybhoy—Shapurjee and Thackurdass—together.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ship STAMBOUL, 1,093 tons, Captain W. Taylor, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Stenhouse & Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'S S. S. EMEU, Captain W. W. Fintiman, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. Ross, Mrs and Miss Williams, Mr. Ridgeway, Mr. Strobell and servant, and Mr. Jackson.

THE P. AND O. Co.'S S. S. TRAVANCORE, Captain C. H. Eastley, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 76 bales of cotton, 1,483 chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. Gill, Mr. Dellneug, and Mrs. Ashton. For Melbourne—Captain and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. Oliver, and four children, Mr. G. H. Gliff, and Mr. G. W. Parson. For Galle—Mr. Vanderspars.

THE TAEPING.—The wreck and cargo of the clipper ship Taeping, lost on Ladd reef, China sea, were put up at public action at Singapore in the 7th inst. but realized nothing.

The *Indian Daily News* urges the establishment of a meteorological observatory at False Point.

THE VICEROY.—The same paper says:—"We learn that the passengers of the s.s. Viceroy were obliged to come away last evening from Diamond Harbour on board of the two tug steamers which had been engaged to tow her up the river. From some cause or other, she ran with an unfortunate accident, fouling both the tugs, and had a narrow escape herself at the time that she grounded on Mud Point. As soon as the Viceroy was got off, she was towed down to Diamond Harbour, and brought to anchor at about 4 o'clock, when the passengers disembarked with as little luggage as was necessary, and came down to Calcutta in the steam tug Conqueror. They arrived at Baboo's Ghat near midnight."

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship China, which arrived for Madras on the 18th and sailed for Calcutta the next day, had on board the following passengers:—

From Southampton to Madras—Mr. W. Morley, Mr. R. Ansdell, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Captain Gordon, Mrs. Gordon and infant, European female servant, and native maid servant, Mr. G. L. Harrap, Mr. C. B. King, Miss MacGregor, Mr. Jellicoe, Mr. G. E. Barrett, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Martin, and Captain Lousada.

From Brindisi to Madras—Miss Anderson, Captain Wood and Mr. Alli.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Miss McPherson, Miss Martin and 2 Misses Youngs, Mr. Stewart, Mrs. Morrison, Ensign Garstin, Lieutenant Buller, Mrs. Mandy, infant and ayah, Messrs. Philpott, Anderson, Smith, Mr. Forman, Colonel and Mrs. Irvine, Mr. R. Homley, Mr. S. Nicholson, Mr. C. A. Nicholson, Mr. W. N. Coombs, Mr. Young, Mr. Schwabe, Mrs. Boulle Buckrose, Miss Mandy and infant, Babu Lal Mozoomdar, Mubray and infant, B. M. Sing Alladin, infant and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wallins and 3 daughters.

From Bombay to Calcutta—Mr. T. C. Anstey.

From Galle to Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Begg, Mr. Brown, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Churrington.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam ship China:—

From Madras to Calcutta—Mr. T. E. Taylor and native servant, Mr. J. N. B. Money, Mr. L. Wauchope, and Messrs. Lowe and Parker.

THE FORTHCOMING CONCERT.

WE have much pleasure in stating that another practice of the lady and gentlemen amateurs for the Concert to be given by them at Freemason's Hall, Cumballa Hill Road, at the early part of next month, took place last evening at the Durbar Room of Mr. Tow's Hall. Several ladies and gentlemen already well known for their vocal and instrumental accomplishments having consented to assist, it is anticipated the Concert will be quite as successful as any that have taken place in Bombay. The programme has been carefully arranged, and contains many favourite pieces, and lovers of music may expect a treat. The Concert is to be conducted by Herr Schumck. The Committee may be congratulated at the great success which is attending their efforts.

HIGH COURT—TRIAL FOR MURDER.

At the Criminal Sessions, in the High Court yesterday, the entire day was taken up in the trial of Private John Martin, who, it will be remembered, shot a comrade named Thomas Jones, at Colaba, on the 13th September. The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent presided over the Court.

The Hon. Mr. White, Advocate-General, and Mr. Ferguson, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Farran appeared for the defence.

A grand jury, consisting of the following gentlemen, was sworn in:—Henry Randall Cormack, William Fraser, James P. Cornforth, John E. Bodger, Robert H. Baker, W. P. Pelle, Alexander Miller, John Colebrooke, James Noble Graham, Francis Spencer, J. W. Wood, W. Warden.

The Advocate-General read the charge against the prisoner, charging him with "having, on the 13th September, in Bombay, committed culpable homicide amounting to murder, by shooting at, and wounding with a loaded rifle, one Thomas Jones, a private in H. M.'s 49th Regiment of Foot, whereby the said Thomas Jones died." The hon. gentleman went over the facts of the case, and said he believed it would be proved beyond a doubt that the prisoner intended to shoot Thomas Jones, and not the prisoner. It would be also shown that there was no motive for the offence, and that no ill-feeling existed previously between the deceased and Martin. On the prisoner being arrested and handed over to the guard, he had made a statement to the effect that he was sorry he had shot Jones, and that he intended it for Sergeant Cummings. If that were the sole excuse, His Lordship would most likely warn the jury that it was no excuse. A man intending to shoot A, but missing him, shot B instead, and if the shooting of A would have been murder, then the shooting of B would be murder. That was the state of the law. Perhaps an excuse might be set up that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time of committing the offence. But it did not appear he was in a state of extreme drunkenness—rather he appeared to be only under the excitement which liquor creates. That, however, would be shown under His Lordship's direction to the jury, and would not at all alter the character of the offence with which the prisoner was charged, so long as the fact remained that excitement by intoxication was occasioned by the voluntary action of the prisoner himself. It was no excuse in law that the prisoner was drunk at the time he shot Jones, if the drunkenness was due to his own act. The learned counsel would proceed to show that his drunkenness was not his own action, and that that condition was due to a me other person who wished to use him as an instrument. He, the Advocate-General, believed the evidence would show beyond the shadow of a doubt that the death of Jones was the result of no accident. The whole case was the case of a man who had voluntarily put himself under the influence of liquor, and whilst in that state become hostile to all or some of his comrades, and was prevented from committing murder on them by the fact that, not content with firing one shot, the prisoner loaded his rifle a second time, and very nearly took the lives of others. Furthermore, if the evidence were believed, the statement that he had been intended for Sergeant Cummings showed a downright and deliberate intention to murder a man. After some further remarks, the hon. gentleman expressed his confidence in the judgment of the jury, and then brought forward the evidence for the prosecution.

John Newton—I am a private in H. M.'s 49th Regiment. In September last I was stationed at Colaba. I know the prisoner to be a private in the same regiment. I remember the 13th September last, and on the morning of that day I saw the prisoner about six o'clock at my bedcot. He asked me to drink out of a tin-pot that contained some rum. I drank about half-a-dram. After that I went out on parade. The prisoner did not go on parade that morning. I saw the prisoner after parade that morning a little after seven. He was in the same company as I am. I was not alone that morning. Private Leaming was sitting with me on the barrack-room steps. The prisoner asked me to go to the canteen and fetch a pint of beer, but I did not go. He then asked Private Leaming to go, but he also refused. The prisoner then left us and went into the barrack-room, but he came back shortly afterwards and asked me to go to the canteen, but I refused to go. The prisoner then said, "I will go the next time I ask you." He asked Private Leaming if he would go. He also refused, and the prisoner walked away angrily. I passed the prisoner afterwards as I was going to the canteen. He did not speak to me. I next saw him come out of the barrack-room to his breakfast in the verandah, when I was sitting at the table. I could see him through the window. When the prisoner came into the verandah he struck a cup-board with a tin-pot or some such article. He said, "I will, I will to all hands." About thirteen or fourteen men were then at breakfast. Private Isaac Cross said, "Hold on, Jack; give us a chance; we are all young soldiers." The prisoner stood awhile, and said, "I will just give you a chance of it." The prisoner then sat down at the table, and said to me, "I will do it for you." I answered, "All right." He then went on with his breakfast. He threw down his knife and fork and rose from the table, and said to me, "Come on." I got up and followed him into the barrack-room and passed him as he was going through the door. I then went to my bedcot and put on a forage cap, and then walked out of the door that leads out of the back of the bungalow. The prisoner had come out, and I went back into the doorway of the bungalow or barrack-room I saw the prisoner inside, and asked him if he was coming. He made no reply. He had a rifle in his hand, and ammunition in loose rounds. On his cot I noticed a paper that contained ten rounds when full. The corner was torn in, as if some rounds had been taken out. I went to the breakfast room and told the men the prisoner was loading his rifle. He was near enough to hear me say that if he had been listening. The men rose from the table. They had not finished their breakfast. I went to the bottom door of the verandah, and stopped there till the prisoner came out of the barrack-room. When he came out he had a rifle in his hand, which he held at the "ready" position. There are four mess tables. All the men but a few who were trying to get away and left the table. The prisoner said, "Any man that comes in my way will get the contents of this." He came out of the bungalow, and faced round to the second mess table. He turned to the right about and fired into the first mess. When he fired the rifle he was still at "the ready." I could not see any one at the mess table from where I was standing when he fired. After the shot, I heard a cry I was shot." I saw the prisoner reload his rifle, and walk up towards the table, and heard him say, "Are you shot?" He then said, "No you are not; you are only frightened." I heard the man who was shot crying out. After the prisoner said "you are only frightened," he walked towards a little room at the end of the verandah, belonging to Sergeant Cummings. The prisoner turned in at the bungalow door, and went through the bungalow, out at the back door, and into the back of the verandah. I then lost sight of him for a few seconds, during which I heard the report of another shot coming from the direction in which the prisoner had gone. I then ran through the bungalow, jumped through a shutter and into the open air. I saw the prisoner in charge of an escort. I then went to where the deceased was lying. I mean Private Jones, who was lying where the prisoner fired the first shot. He was lying on the ground with his feet betwixt the tables and his head towards the barrack-room walls. Private Jones was then alive. There was a red pool of blood on the ground where he was lying. He was not able to speak to me. I saw Private Jones afterwards removed to the hospital. I saw him afterwards at the coroner's inquest on the 17th.

Cross-examined by Mr. Farran—Jones was only a recruit, and had been in Bombay only about thirteen days. I knew of no quarrel between the deceased and the prisoner. Before this event, I had been drinking with the prisoner two or three days. The prisoner drank a great deal in these days. The tin pot the prisoner offered me to drink from was a pint pot, and contained about three drams of rum. He had then just risen from bed. When he came in towards the mess table he appeared to be about half drunk. The prisoner was very wild in his manner when he came into the back verandah. I saw the prisoner just outside the door opening into the verandah where the mess tables were. He had his rifle with him at the "ready" position. He was about ten or twelve paces off. When I saw him he was turning towards No. 1 table. Just as I was starting to run I heard a report. I heard a man cry out, "I am shot."

Cross-examined by Mr. Farran—When I said the prisoner was shoving the bullet in, I meant he was putting in the cartridge.

By the Advocate-General—The cartridge used was powder and ball ad together.

By a Juryman—There is no separate percussion cap required for the rifle, the cap being in the cartridge.

William Anson, drummer in the 49th Regiment of Foot—I remember on the morning of the 13th September last sitting at breakfast at mess table No. 1. Private Thomas Jones was at the same table. No. 2 mess table consisted of two tables. They were in a continuous line with a foot and a half between them. Jones sat at the table nearest the jutting doorway in the centre. I heard some voice crying "Look out, Jack!" I turned round and saw Private Martin standing near the head of the table next the central door with a rifle in his hand held at "the ready" position. I rose and turned into the bungalow. My comrades dispersed also. I heard a shot, and heard some one in the verandah cry out, "Oh, oh." I was going towards the door from the inside near which the prisoner was standing. He turned into the bungalow, and was then in the act of loading his rifle, which he held at "the ready" position. I then ran out through the back verandah into the open air, and I had just turned the corner when I heard the second shot fired. I then took up my station at Colour-Sergeant Ledden's window, looking straight into the bungalow. I saw the prisoner coming towards the spot where I was, and then ran round the front of the bungalow. I next saw him coming out of Ledden's room, and on seeing me he put the rifle to "the present," and exclaimed, "Ah." He would be about twenty paces off then. I turned round and ran out of the bungalow. I placed myself again at the window of Ledden's room. I saw him go down the centre of the bungalow away from me and turn into the doorway leading into the back verandah, and went into the open air. I placed myself at the corner of the bungalow, and saw Private Martin throwing up his arms with a cartridge in one hand and his rifle in the other. He said, "I've got up." There was no one nearer than I was, it was about fifteen paces off. He laid his rifle on the ground, and advanced about two paces, and I bounded forward and took possession of the rifle and cartridge. I took hold of him by the coat sleeve, and he said, "I know what I have done, and I give up." He was surrounded and taken to the guard room by Corporal Collis. (Shown rifle.) This is the same rifle. I opened the breech and saw a cartridge in it, but whether it was exploded or not I cannot say.

Cross-examined by Mr. Farran—The soldiers' rifles are kept in the arm-racks close to their cots. It was after the second shot that the prisoner presented it at me. I was not present in the Police Court when the rifle was examined, but I have since heard that the cartridge found in the breech was an exploded one. When the prisoner passed into the front verandah a second time he must have seen Private Jones lying on the ground, but I don't know whether he did pass into the front verandah a second time or not. When the prisoner said "I know what I have done," I understood him to refer to his shooting Jones.

By the Court—I cannot say how the prisoner was as to drink that morning.

A Juryman—At the time of the first shot, I wish to know whether it was possible for the prisoner to aim at any one else but Jones when he was shot.

The Advocate-General—This witness did not see the shot fired, and therefore cannot answer the question.

Thomas Mullonev, a private in the same regiment, Acting Sergeant Major Ely Warren, and Thomas Collis, corporal of the guard, which apprehended the prisoner, gave evidence corroborative of the depositions of the previous witnesses, and also spoke to the condition of the rifle after it was seized. Corporal Collis said he found ammunition in the trouser pockets of the prisoner, and that after Martin had been apprehended, he said he was sorry for what he had done, and also, "I did not mean to shoot Thomas Jones, but Sergeant Cummings." The prisoner was under the influence of liquor at the time, but he was perfectly sober.

Dr. Dempster, surgeon in the 6th Brigade R. A., in charge of the hospital at Colaba, gave evidence as to the reception of Thomas Jones into the hospital on the 13th September, and the nature of the wounds of which he died there on the afternoon of the 17th.

After a few words from the Advocate-General, Mr. Farren addressed the jury for the defence. His pleas for the prisoner were drink and accident.

The Judge then summed up. He urged upon the jury that drunkenness was admissible as an excuse according to the exercise of the law in England, and cited precedents. He dwelt on the absence of motive for murder on the part of the prisoner as a material point in favour of his intents to murder. He also dwelt on the fact that the prisoner shot Jones from "the ready" position, and that the only time he raised his rifle to his shoulder was when the gun contained a discharged cartridge. He did not attach much importance to the remark referred to by Corporal Collis, because it had been clearly proved that Sergeant Cummings did not dine at the mess tables where Jones sat, and if the prisoner wished to kill Sergeant Cummings, it was reasonable to suppose he would go to that Sergeant's room instead of to the verandah among the soldiers at the mess tables. After speaking for considerably over an hour very much in favour of the prisoner, His Lordship charged the jury with the true nature of their duty, and left the verdict in their hands.

The Jury retired for about ten minutes, and returned with the following verdict:—"We find the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the act being done with the knowledge that it was likely to cause death, without the intention of causing death or to cause such bodily injury as was likely to cause death."

The Judge to the Prisoner—John Martin, you stand convicted of culpable homicide. Have you any thing to say?

The Prisoner—Your Lordship, I am very sorry for what I have done, and I pray for your lenience.

The Judge—The sentence of the Court is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for the term of four years.

The Court then rose.

During the day's proceedings, the Court was filled, and many soldiers were present. The prisoner appeared to realise his perilous position very clearly, and he sat with a handkerchief at his face, and often watched the witnesses very closely. When the jury gave their verdict, he seemed to experience great relief; indeed, the prisoner who received his sentence seemed a very different person from the prisoner who a few minutes previously had been awaiting the entrance of the jury.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

H. M.'s TROOP SHIP OROONDATES will leave this for England *via* the Suez Canal to-morrow afternoon. She will convey the 1st Battalion 19th Foot, consisting of 22 officers, 5 ladies, 6 children, and 562 men, 37 women, and 75 children expected to arrive from Deolalee this afternoon. She will also embark 11 officers, 1 lady, 2 children, and about 200 men, 20 women, and 50 children from Deolalee and general depot, Poona, also to arrive this afternoon. There are besides 15 naval officers and 68 men. The names of the officers are as under:—

Lieut.-Col. H. de R. Pigott, 1-19th Foot
Surgeon Major H. B. Hassard, 1-19th Foot, wife, and 3 children
Major E. St. J. Griffiths, 1-19th Foot
Major F. D. Vigors, 1-19th Foot
Captain G. Baldwin, 2 ladies, and 3 children
Captain J. Groves, 38th Foot, wife, and child
Paymaster F. O. Sargeant, 1-19th Foot.
Captain C. V. Hefferman, 1-19th Foot
Captain R. Biscoe, 1-19th Foot
Captain J. W. Garlick, 106th Foot, child, and female servant
Captain St. Hill, 1-19th Foot, and wife
Captain T. D. Ren, 1-19th Foot
Captain J. Whitton, 1-21st Foot
Captain W. Bennett, 1-19th Foot, and wife
Captain R. K. Watson, 17th Foot
Asst. Surg. W. S. Catherwood, Medical Staff
Lieutenant T. Dunbar, 1-21st Foot, and child
Quarter Master J. Sinford, 1-19th Foot
Lieutenant T. B. Emerson, 1-19th Foot
Lieutenant J. A. Eastham, 37th Foot
Adjutant A. J. Paterson, 1-19th Foot
Lieutenant R. Elias, 59th Foot
Lieutenant A. F. F. Adams, 1-12th Foot
Lieut. C. H. H. Mayne, R.A.
Lieutenant J. H. Bernard, 1-19th Foot
Lieut.-Col. F. MacBean, 92nd Highlanders
Major J. A. Nutt, 106th Foot, wife, and 3 children
Captain R. Hore, R.H.A.
Lieutenant H. Fawcett, 1-19th Foot
Lieutenant H. J. Charrington, 1-19th Foot
Lieutenant G. B. Behan, 1-19th Foot
Ensign H. M. Stapleton, 1-19th Foot
Ensign G. A. K. Skipton, 1-19th Foot
Ensign E. A. Brice, 1-19th Foot
Ensign R. A. P. Halifax
Ensign W. Goldney, 18th Hussars, wife, 3 children, and female servant.
Lieut. R. Beavan, Staff Corps
Assistant Surgeon G. Ryan, 1-19th Foot
Lieut. J. D. Howden, 76th Foot
Ensign H. G. H. Stokes, 38th Foot

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

THE following troops are expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow from England per H. M.'s troop ship Euphrates *via* Suez Canal; 54th Regiment, 28 officers, 8 ladies, and 4 children, 8 staff sergeants, 8 wives, and 10 children, 917 men, 104 women, and 120 children. Other details, 11 officers, 9 ladies

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK.

We have seen a letter addressed to the shareholders of the London and Bombay Bank by the Committee appointed in Bombay to watch the interest of those shareholders. This letter is printed on a broad sheet of paper with its Guzarathi translation. Subjoined to the letter is also printed the article which we lately extracted from the *Asiatic* of the 13th ultimo regarding the affairs of the abovementioned Bank. The public are not yet in possession of the details of the frauds which are said to have been committed by the promoters and directors of this Bank. But considering the persevering efforts of the shareholders, which have been made during the last three years, here as well as in England, for resisting the enforcement of further calls, and the desire of the liquidators to avoid anything like a fair investigation of the facts connected with this Bank, it is not easy to dispel the conviction that a great injustice will be done to the shareholders if the Court here will not give them an opportunity to show how they have been swindled.

It is the duty of all the shareholders to co-operate with the Committee, and, as proposed in the letter under notice, to make their appeal to the House of Lords. The suit which is intended to be filed for the recovery of the subscribed capital will give to the shareholders that opportunity for disclosing the conduct of the promoters and directors which appears to have been unjustly denied to them by the liquidators.

If, as stated by the Committee, the liquidators have been shifting from one point to another, and have actually misled the Court by obtaining an order for a commission to be sent to England, and never using that order, this itself was surely sufficient ground on which this Court could have gone beyond the usual routine of dealing with orders of the Court of Chancery.

The cause of the shareholders fully deserves public support, and we trust that the Committee's appeal for such support will be well responded to.

MASONIC HONOURS.

English Freemasonry in Bombay may fairly congratulate itself on having at its head, next to the District Grand Master, a worthy Mason who, within the short time since he has been called to power and influence in the Craft, has done the work of years in promoting the interests and extending the usefulness of the order. By personal attendance at the meetings of most of the Lodges he has inspired their members with a fresh zeal; and by the indications of his personal interest in their welfare, he has allured them to greater activity and more cordial co-operation than before. His affability, his large-hearted sympathy, his unfailing courtesy to each and all—lend a charm to the proceedings on all occasions when he is present. To say that smiles and sunshine follow him into the body of each Lodge he visits, is but to reiterate the oft-expressed opinion of a large majority of the brethren. Such was, indeed, the case at a meeting held on Monday evening last, when Rt. Wor. Bro. Percy Leith (Deputy District Grand Master of Bombay) voluntarily undertook to perform the ceremony of presenting costly jewels to two esteemed brethren of Lodge "Eastern Star." There was a numerous attendance of brethren from sister Lodges, while the interest attaching to the ceremony itself was enhanced by the presence of the Deputy District Grand Master. One of the fortunate recipients of the honour was Wor. Bro. Pestonjee Bezonjee, Past Master of the Lodge. He was one of those who had petitioned for the grant of a charter for the formation of the Lodge, and was now one of the few who still remained attached to its destinies. A few years ago he ruled the Lodge with marked ability and zeal, for which the members voted him a jewel of the value of about Rs. 400. He soon after proceeded to England and returned to Bombay a short time ago, when arrangements were made for presenting the jewel to him. In connection with the pleasing task which Rt. Wor. Bro. Leith had in presenting it, he said he was reminded of a more pleasing circumstance which occurred some years ago in England—namely, that W. Bro. Pestonjee Bezonjee took part in the ceremonies on a similar occasion when he (Rt. Wor. Bro. Percy Leith) was presented with a jewel by the members of Lodge "Antiquity," of which he had been Master. The other recipient of honour was Bro. Nusserwanjee Coyajee, the indefatigable Secretary of the Lodge, who has conducted the duties of that office for more than two years in a manner which reflects credit upon himself while it has benefited the Lodge. Both the above brethren enjoy the esteem and confidence of the members, which were more strikingly evinced in the hearty congratulations which greeted them on every side. The present Master of the Lodge, Wor. Bro. W. H. Hussey, the District Grand Secretary, was in the chair and ably performed the ceremony of admitting a Parsee gentleman to the light. It would be satisfactory to the Craft to learn that, by a suavity of manner, combined with firmness and decision, Wor. Bro. Hussey has steered the Lodge into "peace and harmony" from the troubled waters in which he found it on being appointed to the office. Many of the brethren congratulated him on his success; and the Craft ought to follow the example. Lodge "Eastern Star" is one of four Parsee Lodges now working in Bombay; and we are glad to notice that, at present, they are advancing in knowledge as well as prosperity.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MAHOMED MEHTI.

Mr. Lang appeared for an opposing creditor, and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee for the insolvent.

The insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Lang opposed the application and submitted that insolvent was not entitled to an interim order, as he was committed for contempt of Court.

Mr. Budroodin said the contempt was simply for non-payment of a sum of money which insolvent was ordered to pay, and was, therefore, no ground for denying an interim order.

The Commissioner said the application was made in July last, when it was refused. The circumstances were different now, and no more penalty attached to the order. The application was granted.

RE KESSOWJEE MOOLJEE.

Mr. C. M. Cursetjee appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee for an opposing creditor.

Mr. Budroodin opposed an application for an interim order on the ground of misstatements made by the insolvent in an affidavit. One of these was that the opposing creditor had promised that he would not oppose him, whereas the fact was that he had never, directly or indirectly, made such a promise. The insolvent had studiously suppressed from the Court the names of two firms in which he carried on business as a partner. Then, his former and present schedules materially differed in important items. There were several items of assets in the former which disappeared in the latter. Mr. Budroodin hoped that, for these reasons, the Court would not grant insolvent a protection order.

Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, for the insolvent, said the Court would consider the grounds urged against his client when his case came on for hearing. This was an interlocutory proceeding, and no reason was shown for refusing an interim order, which insolvent wanted in order to carry on his business until his petition was enquired into. It was by a trick of the opposing creditor that the insolvent's former schedule was dismissed. Negociations for a settlement were pending, when, on the representations made by the brother of the opposing creditor, insolvent consented not to proceed with his petition. Soon after the opposing creditor applied to the Court and got the petition dismissed. There was no affidavit denying this statement of insolvent; and something more definite, something more to the point, was required to entitle the opposing creditor to oppose the present application.

The Commissioner said that the opposition shewed very clearly that the former schedule of the insolvent was of a very different character from the present. In the former the debts were small and the assets very large, while, in the present schedule, the reverse was the case. It was a clear case in which the insolvent had not given a fair statement of his assets and affairs. Before a man could claim protection from the Court in his pecuniary difficulties, the least he could do was to make a clean breast of it and give up everything. His Lordship thought this was a case in which he ought to exercise his discretion and refuse an interim order. The application was accordingly refused.

RE CHINTAMON GUNGADHUR JOSHY.

Mr. Marriott appeared for Raghupaty and Co., opposing creditors.

The insolvent, who is in jail, renewed an application for an interim order, which was refused on the 6th inst. He did so on the ground that he had to support a family who were now starving. His former petition was dismissed because he had settled with his creditors, and therefore, did not appear to proceed with it. The statements in the affidavit made by the opposing creditor, at least some of them, were false.

Mr. Marriott said the insolvent's liabilities in shares, in which he had speculated, amounted to upwards of Rs. 86,000. He had executed large contracts, but did not produce a single book or paper connected with his transactions; and losses were alleged, of which there was no account.

The Commissioner said he had refused a protection order on a former occasion on the grounds that insolvent had speculated in shares, that he produced no books or papers relating to large transactions and contracts, and that he had done his best to deprive the opposing creditor of getting the fruits of his decree. There were no new facts laid before the Court now, and his Lordship confirmed the order he had made before, and refused the application.

RE KESSOWDAS ANUNDAS.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co., opposing creditors, moved on the 15th inst. for setting aside an order of discharge granted to the insolvent on the 16th October last. The insolvent's discharge was on the 27th April last adjourned without protection for six months. His name appeared in the list of 16th October last, and he was discharged before the six months had elapsed.

The Commissioner thought it was a novel point, of which he took a note. In giving his decision on the point yesterday, his Lordship said he had spoken to Sir Charles Sargent, who interfered in the matter under a rule of the Court which gives the judge in chambers power to interfere in emergent cases. It appeared that on the application of the opposing creditor, Sir Charles Sargent directed the Clerk of this Court not to seal the order, which was temporarily placed in abeyance. The original order of this Court was that the insolvent's discharge should be adjourned without protection for six months. By an error in the Clerk's office, the period was calculated from the date marked on the list of cases instead of from the date on which the order was made, and insolvent was discharged on the 16th October last. He was properly entitled to his discharge on the 6th inst. Mr. Lang's application was made after that date, and the period of six months having then expired, his Lordship could not cancel the order. All that he could now do was to direct that the insolvent's order of discharge should bear date the 6th inst. instead of the 16th October last.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

The *Bombay Summachar* says:—"Venkutrao and Bhow Khedkur were arrested on a suspicion of having given out certain information regarding the affairs at Baroda, and which have appeared in a pamphlet. Of the two abovenamed persons, Venkutrao was tried a few days ago before a committee of several persons. H. H. Mulharao was also present at the time of the trial. At the trial several notes written by Venkutrao were produced before the committee, and the evidence of some of his subordinates was taken. The charge of giving false information against the State was proved, and Venkutrao was sentenced to be confined in his own house for a month. At the time of passing the sentence H. H. Mulharao said that he was sorry for the punishment awarded to Venkutrao, for whom he had great pity and sympathy."

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION PAPERS.

MONDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, IDIOM, AND ETYMOLOGY.

R. G. Oxenham, M.A.; The Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.; H. S. K. Bellairs, M.A.; The Rev. T. Rigby, S.J.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

SECTION A.

1. Paraphrase either (not both) of the following passages:— 25

(a) *Distinguished* much by reason, and still more
By our capacity of grace divine,
From creatures, that exist but for our sake,
Which, having *served* us, perish, we are held
Accountable; and God, some future day,
Will reckon with us *roundly* for the abuse
Of what He deems no mean or trivial trust.
Superior as we are, they yet depend
Not more on human help than we on theirs.
Their strength, or speed, or vigilance, were given
In aid of our defects. In some are found
Such teachable and apprehensive parts,
That man's attainments in his own concerns,
Matched with the expertness of the brutes in *theirs*,
Are sometimes vanquished, and thrown far behind.

Parse the words in italics.

(b) The pale descending year, yet pleasing still,
A gentler mood inspires; for now the leaf
Incessant rustles from the mournful grove,
Oft startling such as, studious *walk* below,
And slowly circles through the waving air.
But should a quicker breeze amid the boughs
Sob, o'er the sky the leafy deluge *streams*;
Till *choked* and matted with the dreary shower,
The forest-walks, at every rising gale,
Roll wide the withered waste, and whistle bleak.
Fled is the blasted verdure of the fields:
And, shrunk into their beds, the flowery race
Their sunny robes *resign*. Even what remained
Of stronger fruits *falls* from the naked tree;
And woods, fields, gradens, orchards, all around
The desolated prospect thrills the soul.

Parse the words in italics.

SECTION B.

1. What do you understand by Syntax? 5
Quote and illustrate the fundamental laws of Concord and of Government.
2. Trace the connection between the primary and the secondary meaning of the following words:— 20
Pastoral, mortify, express, cultivate, apprehend.

SECTION C.

1. Correct the following sentences:—
(a) Has she displeasure about that letter?
(b) What harm is there if we will copy him?
(c) Don't hear his advices.
(d) Fammin came to pass by short rainy-season.
(e) Seven days their is no rain.
2. Write a description (from 10 to 15 lines long) of 20
one of your friends.

SECTION D.

1. "Then I was told a lie"—Parse the word *lie*. With 4
what class of verbs is this construction allowed?
Give an example of an intransitive verb taking a direct object.
2. Write out the parts which are in use of the verbs 6
may, must, ought, methinks.
3. Analyse, according to the subjoined form:— 15

But whatever portion of this faculty we may suppose even the greatest poet to possess, there cannot be a doubt that the language which it will suggest to him, must often, in liveliness and truth, fall short of that which is uttered by men in real life, under the actual pressure of those passions certain shadows of which the poet feels to be produced in himself.

Sentence.	Kind of Sentence.	Subject.	Predicate.	Completion.	Extension.

[2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

ELEMENTARY HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

John Nugent, C.S.; The Rev. R. Angus.

[The black figures to the right indicate full marks.]

1. Mention the six battles which in your opinion have proved the most decisive in the History of the World, and give your reasons for your selection in each case. State also the dates of, and the commanders in, each battle. 15
2. Give the principal events, with dates in the reign of any two of the following rulers, (1) Henry VI. of England; (2) Akbar; (3) Philip of Macedon; (4) Augustus Cæsar. 10
3. Give the dates of the following events: (1) the establishment and the fall of the Mogul Empire; (2) the various European settlements in India; (3) the first invasion of Britain by the Romans; (4) the Battle of Cannæ; (5) the Battle of Mantinæa. 8
4. Give some account of the American War of Independence, of the causes which led to it, and of its ultimate result. 15
5. Enumerate the Kings of England who have met their death by violence or on the field of battle. 5
6. Give a brief account of the Indian career of Warren Hastings. 6
7. Draw an outline Map of the Western India seaboard from Karrachee to Honore, marking the position of the chief maritime towns, and the mouths of the principal rivers. 10
8. Give a list of six of the largest and most important towns in each of the following countries: (1) Russia; (2) Canada; (3) the Madras Presidency; and (4) Turkey in Europe. 8
9. Draw a Map of the Mediterranean Sea, marking the positions of the following places: Algiers; Tunis; Alexandria; Smyrna; Naples; Marseilles; Barcelona; Cape Bon, and the Balearic Isles. 15
10. State accurately where the following places are: Londonderry; Mooltan; Chicago; Brisbane; Tobolsk; Havannah; and Metz. 7
11. Enumerate the British Colonies and foreign possessions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. 15

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when returning from Darbhunga met with an accident, which fortunately resulted only in dust and bruises. Mr. Campbell's carriage in short was upset, and its illustrious occupants deposited by the roadside.

The *Bengal Times* reiterates its statements as to the extensive smuggling of fire-arms into the Looshai country, but corrects (by raising) its figures. "We now learn," its says, "that we mistook the report, and that 60,000, and not 6,000, is about the correct number."

The Small Cause Court Judge at Madras was nonplussed last week by a novel application. It was that the attorney for the plaintiff, in a case then being heard, should be examined as a witness for the defence. The Judge not feeling equal to the point adjourned the case for a week.—*Pioneer.*

Supplies for a Lieutenant-Governor's Camp.—For the information of such of our readers as are curious on the subject, and would wish to be informed relative to the "bill of fare" of a Lieutenant-Governor's camp, we subjoin the following indent of supplies, which Collectors are enjoined to have ready at each encamping ground:—Wheaten flour, 50 maunds; dall of sorts, 5; rice of sorts, 4; sugar, 1; ghee 4; gour, 3; grass, 20; tobacco, 2; suttoo, 3; ardawa, 3; chokur, 1; khullee, 1; bhoosa of sorts, 50; grass, 10; kurbee or elephant fodder, 50; firewood, 50; charcoal, 12; bichalee, (bedding for horses,) 50; milk, 2½. Also, 400 eggs; 50 fowls; 400 earthen handees; 200 ghurrahs; and 20 sheep, lambs, and goats. Besides, there must be two punnasree shops, one parched gram, one butcher's, one shroff, two oil, and one betel-leaf seller's shop, and fish and vegetable sellers.—*Delhi Gazette.*

The Indus Valley Railway.—There can now be no doubt that the Government of India is clearly committed to the State Railways in this province and in Oude. We have already frequently and with considerable positiveness expressed our opinion that the Indus Valley Line is a pure waste of public money, and that if the Northern State Railway is to answer any military purpose (commercial it has none), the Government of India must reopen and reconsider the question of gauge. There is no real difficulty and little actual expense in retaining, for the Peshawur line, the Indian gauge of 5ft. 6in., with a light rail of 60 or even with a rail so flimsy as 40 lbs. per yard. Locomotive engines would be constructed with special reference to such gauge and section, and in case of real emergency even a 40 lb. rail of good metal will suffice to carry the heaviest engine now constructed and very much more than 3½ tons on the wheel base, which is the maximum running load now contemplated. The Government of India should further bear in mind that after a fair trial of those 65 ton engines in Belgium and on the Cornish lines they have been declared too costly and too destructive of road to be adopted generally. The best authorities in Europe agree that engine and tender with fuel and water should not exceed 40 tons, within which limit it is practicable to attain the very highest power. —*Indian Public Opinion.*

The Solar Eclipse.—We hear that Lieutenant-Colonel Tennant, Officiating Mint-master, leaves Calcutta for Madras and the Neilgherries by the letter end of this, or by the commencement of next month, to make his astronomical observations of the solar eclipse to take place in December, and that Dr. Shekleton, the Assay-master, is likely to remain in charge of the office of the Mint-master, Dr. Busteed, the Deputy Assay-master acting as Assay-master.—*Indian Daily News.*

It is stated that the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund will, before it is finished, have cost over £140,000. And yet no marble or *lapis lazuli* has been used in its construction.—*Pioneer.*

The mad elephant of Mundla was shot, after a pursuit of 70 miles, by Captain Bloomfield and Mr. Naylor on Wednesday last week. The total number of persons killed by this elephant will never be known, but some months ago the destruction by it of over forty lives was narrated, and on Tuesday last week it killed in the Balughat district ten persons more.

Brigadier General Ingall visited the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, on Friday last, and expressed himself much pleased with what he saw. The soldiers confined in the jail, on the contrary, do not approve of the place at all, and are anxious to be sent elsewhere.—*Englishman*, Nov. 20.

Misappropriation by a Government Servant.—The native officer in charge of the Treasury at Bundara has, we hear, been arrested on a charge of misappropriating Rs. 6,000 of Government money. He admits his guilt, and says that he was in want of money and had no other means of attaining it, but that he intended to repay it.—*Ibid.*

Guide to Lucknow.—The Rev. Mr. Moore is shortly going to bring out a new edition of the Guide to Lucknow, and in order to make it as correct as possible an invitation is published in the columns of the *Oudh Ecclesiast*, asking old residents and those engaged in the military operations of 1857-58 to supply any reliable information about the buildings in Lucknow and neighbourhood.

Royal School for the Daughters of Officers.—We are glad to see from the seventh annual report of the Royal School for the Daughters of Officers of the army that the annual subscriptions to the institution have risen from £3,319 to £3,968, and that, notwithstanding the expense of establishing the second school, the Committee have been able to reduce the debt from £822 to £489. The Junior School, at Clarence House, Eeshampton, is now in full working, and already counts thirty-two pupils. This useful institution is, it will be remembered, supported entirely by the liberality of the public to which the results of its seventh year's operations will, we are sure, act as a fresh stimulus. Lieutenant Colonel Hame has, we are requested to state, undertaken to receive subscriptions.—*Id.*

A Karikal correspondent says he hears that about a hundred dead bodies have been picked up round and about that place since the flood subsided.—*Madras Times*, Nov. 20.

The Flood on the Madras Railway.—The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company writes to say that the line between Somanore and Coimbatore, which was injured by the recent flood, has been repaired. The 5 P.M. train on Friday was able to proceed through to Coimbatore.—*Id.*

Financial Secretary.—As Mr. Mackenzie, of the Bengal Civil Service, has been appointed Financial Secretary in Bengal irrespective of the Financial Secretary of the Government of India, we learn that Madras and Bombay will in like manner have their Financial Secretaries. Should this be the case, Mr. F. Lushington, who is now in England on leave, will be the first Financial Secretary of the Madras Government.—*Id*

Forgery in Madras.—We are sorry to see that forgery is not on the decrease in this town. In our issue of Friday there appeared a suspicious case of this kind that cropped up in an action for damages tried in the Small Cause Court. And again in Saturday's issue there was another case of the same kind. In both cases the documents were impounded in order that the suspected parties might be prosecuted. It is to be feared that there are many cases of this kind that are not found out, and therefore it is to be hoped that these two cases will be prosecuted to conviction if forgery has really been committed.—*Id.*

Neglecting to fill in Census Forms at Madras.—We are informed that the President of the Municipality is about to summon before the Police Magistrates persons who have neglected or refused to fill up the Census schedules, and that among the defaulters are many Europeans of good position. There can be no doubt that the President has the power to compel persons to make returns, and that he is required to under strict orders from the Government of India to use those powers, so we would advise defaulters to do their duty without delay. At the same time we would hint to the President that he, too, may get into trouble if he does not use his powers with caution. At some houses the schedule has been delivered days after the date for which a return is required, and it may reasonably be pleaded that a householder cannot tell accurately who slept in his compound some nights ago. Moreover, we know that the return has lain for days duly filled up at some houses, and that no enumerator has called for it. The default in such a case lies with the Census authorities.

What Next?—A native last Saturday forenoon made a bold attempt to rob a brass fitting belonging to the municipal fire engine which was kept in the hose reel close to the gateway of the police compound, near to which a native constable is on duty night and night and day. So soon, however, as he annexed the metal he was pounced upon by some of the brigade *khalashees* and secured. He will be put on his trial his morning. —*Daily Examiner.*

Peshawur.—The British troops have returned from Cherat to Peshawur. The new huts at Cherat will be protected by a detachment of 150 native sepoys under the command of one European officer.—*Delhi Gazette.*

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTES.

(*Indian Economist.*)

The Bombay Government is about to adopt the plan of contracting the printing work of its departments under one roof, but the head of the office should be, we think, instead of an Assistant Secretary, simply a competent printer upon Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 a month; a man who knows the ins and outs of his office and who will power upon emergency, and who can work the establishment economically. A Secretary would be out of place, it seems to us, at the head of such an establishment, as all the work should go to the printer already edited, advice of labour in this case being imperative, unless you happen to light upon a man who has at once the education of a printer, a genius for editorial work, and the leisure to attend to it.

The work of editing the *Official Gazettes* is a very special one, and a good deal of tact and considerable statistical skill will be required to make the *Government Gazettes of India* what they ought to be. We observe that the correspondent of one of the Bombay papers treats the proposal to appoint an editor for this purpose as a joke. There is *nothing*, he tells us, to edit. "Notifications from the several Government offices are received and registered at the printing office, and when they are in type, they are ultimately put by a printer mechanically into page form." And the result of this faulty conception is the present miserable publication in Bombay.

There is no Official Gazette published in India at present, that can be regarded as altogether satisfactory; but the *Government Gazette* of the Bombay Presidency reflects discredit upon everyone connected with it. Printed on rag, and in the most slovenly manner, it has hitherto appeared in a shape that has made it almost impossible to cumber one's shelves with it, and led to its being thrown into the waste-paper basket where it ought to have been preserved for record. The cost of its publication has at the same time, we believe, been enormous. Upon enquiry some 12 or 15 months ago, we were told that the mere cost of printing the *Gazette* during the first six months of the past year 1869 had been nearly Rs. 26,000.

January 1869	.....	Rs. 3,782
February ,,	.....	3,709
March ,,	.....	4,974
April ,,	.....	5,803
May ,,	.....	3,744
June ,,	.....	4,591
		25,603

This was the amount paid, we believe, under contract rates. The printing alone of the paper was thus costing Government £4,009 to £5,000 a year. Now this extravagant outlay is mainly the result of there being no Editorship of the publication. A couple of circular suggested matter that ought to be carefully summarized and condensed before being sent to press, and masses of other matter that ought never to appear in the *Gazette* at all, are put into type week after week, upon no one knows whose authority, with the effect of running up these enormous bills, and of destroying the character of the publication altogether. Trade returns, railway statistics, mortuary bills, price lists, time schedules, mofussil municipal accounts, local funds reports, vernacular translations, commissariat notices, legislative proceedings, currency accounts, and masses of other matter are pitchforked together, without the least effort to reduce the confusion. We understand that this *Gazette* might be printed upon good paper, and made as attractive as it is now repulsive, for an outlay far below the amount now spent upon the publication. To effect this, it would be necessary to appoint a responsible editor, in whom should be vested the entire control of the printing. A mass of matter that now appears ought to be excluded altogether, and it would be the editor's business to effect this exclusion by communicating with the heads of departments ordering the publication. Much other matter requires to be recast and condensed, and it would be the business of the editor in this case to prepare the new forms for use. Much of the matter which now appears, the *law* requires to be published; but even here the editor might cut down much a little skill to condense and arrange and classify what now appears in the most elementary and bulky form. Postal and commissariat notices ought not to appear at all in the *Gazettes*, the daily newspapers being the only effective channels for advertising such matters. The editorship of the *London Gazette* is a sinecure appointment in the gift of the Premier, and is usually conferred, we believe, upon literary men for public services. The last appointment was that of Mr. Wilkes, editor for some years of the *Daily News*, and was made by Mr. Gladstone. The appointment is said to be worth about £800 a year. To bring the *Bombay Government Gazette* into satisfactory form, would require some technical skill at starting, but would not entail much work upon the editor, after the first few months.

THE OFFICIAL PRICE LISTS OF INDIA.

(*Indian Economist.*)

One of our earliest steps upon the establishment of this journal, was the attempt to present the public with a monthly price list of the staple articles of food in the several provinces of the country. We have now all but given it up in despair. Madras will insist upon quoting prices in the *garce*, instead of the seer; Bombay declines to quote grain at all, and chooses to give the price of *atta*; and never a sends any quotations; while Bengal persists in presenting them in an elaborate and peculiar method of its own, that defies reduction to a common order. Oh! for a whip of small scourges to lay upon the backs of the unruly lot. Of all weights in the country, however, the Madras *garce* is the most incomprehensible, and that the Madras Government should persist in retaining it, is very unpardonable. Thus we have recently discovered that while the official quotations are all given in the garce, the garce of rice is one thing, the garce of cholum another, cumboo another, veragoo another, and salt still another. Not an inkling meanwhile do the price lists give of the fact. For the last two years and a half, have we been dealing with these quotations, in the belief that it was a uniform official grace at all events that was presented to us. We now learn that while the garce in all cases consists of 3,200 Madras measures, as they are called, these measures themselves vary as follows:—

		Tolas.
The measure of Rice and gram is	.....	120
,, Paddy	.....	88
,, Cholum, wheat, and ragi	.....	111
,, Cumboo	.....	102
,, Veragoo	.....	116
,, Ochoondoo	.....	115

or thereabouts!

The garce of salt again is supposed, we are told, to contain 3,392 Madras measures (424 mercals) instead of 3,200 like the garce of *grain*, while to complete the horrible confusion, the measure of salt differs from every other measure being *about* 120 tolas. Is it not discreditable that after a century and a quarter of our rule in Madras, such a state of matters as this should exist? An effort, we believe, has been made to persuade the Madras Government to publish the official price list in terms of a pucka seer as every other Government in the country does. Three of these, we are told, are the exact equivalent of two Madras measures "as commonly used. The garce proper is supposed to be 4,800 pucka seers or 3,200 Madras measures of grain." As the measure itself however differs so materially for the various kinds of grain, we are puzzled to make out what measure can possibly be meant. The conclusion forced upon us is, that the Madras official price lists are not worth the paper they are printed upon. Why does the local Government not issue a simple order that the quotations shall be made in the Indian seer? The difficulty of converting the special local measures into the garce must be as troublesome and intricate as transmuting them into the seer, while the quotations are purely irritating and delusive in their present shape.

We do not know whether the matter falls within the province of the new department, but if it does, Mr. Hume should insist upon a common form being adopted for these quotations throughout the Empire. For ourselves, we have nearly, we say, given the matter up in despair. We find the Bombay and Madras returns incapable of reduction to any common form whatever. The Bengal returns are better, but most difficult to tabulate from the kaleidoscope shifting of places therein every week. The returns of the North West Provinces, Oudh, and of the Central Provinces offer, we think, the best form for general adoption; those of the Punjab are mixed up with meteorological matters foreign to them and out of place therein.

LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

From the letter of a correspondent, we cull the following further particulars regarding the Lushai Expedition:—

The reported cholera among Major Moore's coolies was very slight, only two deaths having occurred. The total number of cases seen to have been so small—only six or seven—that the matter was scarcely worth mentioning.

Captain Birch was, on his arrival at Sylhet, ordered to proceed forthwith to the frontier immediately north of that place, and to keep a look-out for any Lushais who might hark back when attacked, and attempt a raid into British territory.

It appears that the principal reason why the Tepai Mukh route was not abandoned, was that most of the Commissariat stores had already been sent to Cachar and some of them even further, and it would have been very expensive and troublesome to bring them back.

Captain Cooksesley of the Artillery has been attached to the Mountain Battery to act as photographer to the Cachar column, and Captain Tanner goes in the same capacity with the Chittagong column.

The General, the Brigade Major, Colonel Davidson of the Commissariat, and most of the other officers were, according to latest postal advices at Sylhet, but the General was expected daily at Cachar.—*Englishman.*

THE HOOGHLY DEFENCES.

GOVERNMENT TRYING TO GET OUT OF A BARGAIN.

(*Englishman.*)

Before Government patronage and assistance were withdrawn from Port Canning, it was thought necessary to include its protection in the scheme known as the "Hooghly Defences," and it was proposed to erect a fort at Edoo Khalli, a commanding position just at the last bend of the Mutlah river before the straight reach up to Canning Town. Before the Defences Scheme was matured, the land on which it was proposed to build the fort had become the property of the Company, and the Government entered into a contract with the Company for the purchase of about three hundred beegas for the required purpose. The price to be paid for the land was referred to arbitration, and ultimately agreed upon at Rs. 16,000. Since, however, the Government has resolved to leave Port Canning to its own resources, they appear also to doubt the necessity of building the fort, although it would serve as a protection also to Calcutta, being situated on the direct road to the Biddyadhuree creek, through which the principal boat traffic from the Eastern districts to Calcutta at present passes. At any rate they have not paid the money, and, we hear, are attempting to get rid of their bargain. The purchase money for the lot of which the land contracted for forms part, has never been paid in full by the Company to the vendors, but it was some time since agreed upon between them that the money to be received from Government should be made over to the vendors as part of the purchase money, and, we hear, that it is the vendors' intention to commence proceedings for its recovery.

THE GODAVERY COAL BEDS.

The experimental borings for coal in the Godavery district are still being carried on, and, according to the latest report from Mr. Vanstavern, the executive engineer in charge of the works, are likely to prove remunerative. Several borings were in progress, and in some of them the results have been most satisfactory. In No. 11 the thickness of the coal-bed was about 28 feet, distributed in eight seams which contained about eighteen feet of good coal. In No. 14 the actual coal was about 12 feet, distributed amongst four seams, the thickest of which was six feet. In No. 16 four seams were found containing 16 2-3rd feet of coal at a depth of 123 feet below the surface, the thickest seam being 11½ feet. The coal is said to be of a fair quality, though no correct analysis has as yet been made of it. The authorities seem to be of opinion that the coal-bed is of considerable extent, and the experimental borings are to be continued.—*Englishman.*

DOCK AND HARBOUR SCHEMES FOR COLOMBO.

(*Ceylon Examiner.*)

Mr. Townshend has at last submitted his report on the Harbour and Dock Schemes for Colombo. He has examined all the several proposals laid before him, and, after what we think a careful consideration of their merits, disposes of the first as either impossible or extravagant.

The first of them, known as Captain Graham's scheme, Mr. Townshend estimates will cost £892,000. "If constructed," he says, "it would doubtless afford much shelter to shipping when anchored within its protecting influence;" but he considers "a breakwater alone of this or any other form would not meet the object now in view." The third, or Mr Grinlinton's scheme, he characterises as "almost embarrassing in its wealth of conception," while the cost he estimates at £1,100,000. This, he says, irrespective of other reasons, renders it impossible he should give it his support. With regard to the 4th, Captain Fyer's scheme, which he considers together with the 2nd, Capt. Donnan's, scheme as almost identical with it, Mr. Townshend first proceeds to dispose of, and we think successfully, the objection to converting the lake into a basin on the score of its rendering Colombo unhealthy, by instancing the cases of London, Liverpool, Bombay, and great ports where acres of basins, docks, and the like abound, without the inhabitants suffering at all from their contiguity. With regard to the scheme itself, Mr. Townshend has no objection to offer, if the work desired were only a breakwater, but as he attaches great importance to docks in connection with it, this scheme, too, as well as the similar one submitted by Captain Donnon, does not receive his support. The cost of this breakwater he estimates at £616,000.

The dock and harbour scheme, known as Mr. Franklin's, Mr. Townshend disposes of summarily, by pronouncing it impracticable. He next takes up the river mouth scheme proposed by Messrs. Woodward and Mr. Home, and while declining to enter into details, brings forward the great distance of the proposed site from the present centre of business, as a fatal objection to its adoption. Then comes the Mutwal swamp scheme, known as Mr. Wilson's, which also he does not approve of, though for an expensive a scheme, the cost which he estimates it at, £873,133, would seem to be moderate. The Lotus pond scheme, the last of those proposed, Mr. Townshend appears to have examined thoroughly, and it receives his entire approbation. The space at our disposal does not permit our giving any details, but the confident manner in which he speaks of it, ought to convince the most sceptical of its practicability. Its cost he estimates at £720,000. We take over his whole summary of the question as follows:—

"I may safely remark, and I trust without presumption, that I have honestly given each and every one of the feasible designs before me by the fullest and my best consideration, that I know, from close examination and long experience with dock and harbour construction, the merits and demerits of all. Therefore, under these well grounded impressions, I, as a civil engineer, confidently assert, that what is known as the 'Lotus Pond' and 'Lake' site for docks, is superior to all others of its class, both in facility of execution—in its more sheltered position, giving the greatest accommodation in proportion to the outlay of construction,—and from being close to the offices and establishments of the principal merchants of Colombo. Its proximity to the railway terminus and inland navigation must not be overlooked."

THE RIOTS AT SINGAPORE.

(*Straits Times*, Nov. 8.)

The Chinese riots which raged here on the departure of the last mail, were fortunately crushed out by the prompt action of the Government in a few days. There was been very little fighting since our last Overland; one or two attempts were made by the "fighting men" of the two clans to renew the disturbances, but these signally failed in one instance, no less than forty of these vagabonds were secured by the police, military, and special constables, and summarily punished by flogging, fine, or imprisonment. This attempt virtually ended the riots, and there has been shown no disposition to renew them since. Some excitement was occasioned by a murder committed in a boat outside the harbour limits, the victims being two Tan Chews, and one Kay Chelaw. There is every reason to believe the perpetrators of this crime will be brought to punishment Two or three armed boats have been secured by the marine police, and it is probable the attempts to prolong the quarrel between the two factions by murdering boatmen at sea will not be repeated. After the fighting had ceased, the assistance of the Justices of the Peace was sought by the Chinese who had lost property during the riots, to enable them to regain possession of it. The plunderers, however, appeared to think themselves lawfully entitled to the spoil they had taken, and strongly resisted the authorities; it was found necessary to obtain a strong force in every case before any of the property could be recovered. Quiet was fully restored by about the 30th instant, and since then there has hardly been a single case to attract the attention of the police. Their time has been fully occupied with receiving and inquiring into reports of the outrages committed during the riots, and endeavouring to recover the property; their efforts have in many cases proved successful, but in several instances they have found the representations to be false. There will probably be a very heavy criminal session of the Supreme Court in January next, owing to cases arising out of the riots, and the new Chief Justice, who is expected to arrive next month, will have an opportunity of learning something of the Chinese character from them.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—"Where the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE KING OF SIAM.

(*Straits Times*, Nov. 8.)

The Siamese war steamer Enemy Chaser, Capt. Walrond, arrived here from Bangkok on the 27th ultimo, with a brass elephant sent by the King of Siam to be placed on the Esplanade here to commemorate his visit to Singapore, and decorations were offered to the officials of this colony, but Her Majesty the Queen did not permit them to be received. The Governor of Pahang was entrusted with the mission of making the presentations. The vessel afterwards proceeded to Batavia, which place is to be similarly honoured. We have no doubt the King's visit to Calcutta will be a very grand affair, and that his reception by the Viceroy of India will be a splendid one, for eclipsing anything His Majesty has yet experienced. He will leave Siam, we hear, on his way to Calcutta on the 15th proximo.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail*, Nov. 1.)

In Japan very little change is apparent beyond the gradual assimilation of the people to the civilization of Western nations. Foreign shoes are now ordered for the soldiers, and hand-carriages are coming into use, while there is a talk of doing away with the prohibition at present existing on the export of rice. Unrestricted right to travel in the interior is expected to be granted next year, by which time it is hoped the obstructive feudal power of opposing daimos will be well in check by the Government. Street railways are likewise talked of. The young Mikado, hitherto regarded as some great idol, is becoming into a sort of semi-European human ruler of his people, and is no longer a